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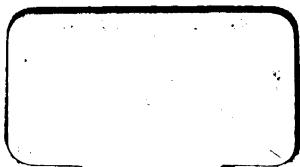
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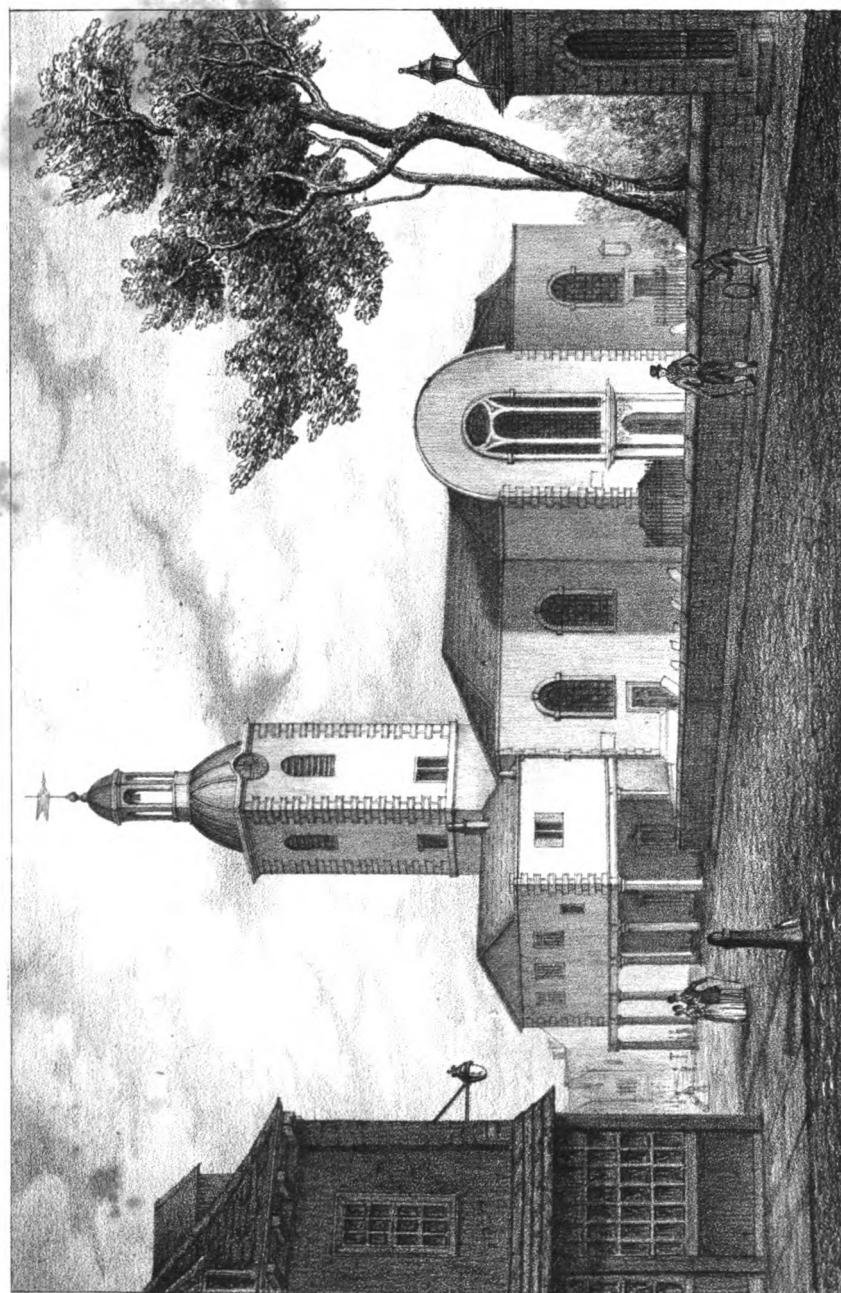
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SOUTH WEST VIEW OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, BIRMINGHAM,

as it appeared in the year 1804.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
PARISH OF BERMONDSEY.

By G. W. PHILLIPS.



Entered at Stationers' Hall.

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1841.

P R E F A C E.

IN presenting this Work to the Inhabitants of Bermondsey, and the Public at large, the Author wishes to state that his first intention in writing the History of this Parish was merely for his own gratification; but, after having compiled the greater part, he was advised to publish the same, and it is hoped that any inaccuracies which may occur in the following pages will be imputed rather to the multiplicity of the business in which the Author is engaged, and the short space of time he has been able to devote in collecting the materials for the Work, than to any intentional carelessness in its compilation. To the intelligent reader, the History of this Parish presents a variety of recommendations, describing a spot of no mean repute, as having been honored by the occasional residence of some of our early English Princes; the

Monastery established in this locality claims more especially the attention of those interested in the History of this Parish. With pleasure we take a retrospect of the earliest era of the Parish, when, in tracing out the vestiges of its Abbey, we seem as it were in fancy to converse with the shades of those who once inhabited it.

The local circumstances likewise, which are connected with its Parochial History, cannot fail to be particularly interesting; there is no part of English History presents attractions so various and manifest as this interesting branch of inquiry.

In conclusion, the Author tenders his best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have so kindly interested themselves in contributing to the present Work; and, having sedulously consulted every accessible record both printed and in manuscript, he hopes it will give general satisfaction.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF BERMONDSEY.

THE Parish of Bermondsey is situate in the County of Surrey, in that part which is denominated the eastern division of the Hundred of Brixton, and is one-and-a-half miles S.S.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral.¹

The Parish is divided into two parts, called the "Land-side" and the "Water-side"; and, taking the commencement at Crucifix Lane in Bermondsey Street, it extends eastward along the boundary of St. John's, Southwark, through Artillery Street, Church Street, and Russell Street, to St. Saviour's Dock, through which, northward, the course of the Thames as far eastward as at Dockhead; the centre of West Lane, which divides it from Rotherhithe, thence along the centre of Blue Anchor Lane and a Manor Way called Galley Wall, which divides it from Camberwell Parish as far as the Upper Grange Road; from thence along the rear of the houses in the Old Kent Road and Kent Street, forming the boundary of Saint George the

¹ Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary.

Martyr, Southwark, as far as Long Lane, and from thence into Snow's Fields, along the boundary of St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Parish.

In 1641 it was computed to contain 514 acres of land, a considerable portion of which has since been built upon; of the remainder the greater part is let to market gardeners; there is no corn land. The title of this district is usually supposed to be derived from some Saxon proprietor of the name of Beormund, the termination *ea* or *eye*, which in that language signifies water, and denoted the nature of the soil, is frequent in the names of places which are situated on the banks of rivers, renders them *insular* or marshy. In the Saxon language *beor* signifies a nobleman or prince, and *mund* peace or security, and when to these is added the termination *ea*-water, the word Bermondsey may signify the prince's defence by the river. In digging at the Stone's End, at the end of Bermondsey Street (along that part lying between Long Lane and the Grange Road), for the formation of a sewer, in the year 1824, several ancient graves in which the bodies laid were cut through, and several urns of common pottery were discovered filled with burnt bones, but no coins or other relics to fix the actual date of their interment; they are, however, considered to be of Roman origin. In confirmation of this might be mentioned the finding of numerous earthen lamps, evidently of Roman manufacture, when the sewer was formed along King Street and Snow's Fields,

in a direct line, not very far distant from the spot we are now speaking of.

At the time of the Conqueror's survey a great part of the Manor of Bermondsey was in his own hands—viz., that which Earl Harold¹ formerly possessed. Another distinct manor was held of him by Earl Moriton,² which Earl had the adjoining manor of Lambeth, and a mansion house in Bermondsey.³ There were good buildings here before the erection of the monastery which Leland conjectureth to have been Aylwin's also. The following account of the manor is given in Doomsday Book :—“ In Brixistan Hond. Rex tenet Bermundeseye. Heraldus comes tenuit. Tunc se defendabat pro XIII hidis. Terra est VIII carrucatarum. In dominio est una carrucata & XXV villani & XXXIII bordarii cum IIII carrucatis. Ibi nova et pulchra ecclesia & XX acræ prati silva V porcis de pasnagio. In Lundonia XIII burgenses de XLIII denariis. Tempore regis Edwardi, et modo valet XV libras & vice-comes habit XX solidos. Comes Moritonensis tenet unam hidam quæ tempore regis Edwardi &

¹ William the Conqueror and his friends never gave Harold any higher title than that of Earl, considering him as a usurper.

² Robert, Earl of Moriton and Cornwall, brother of Odo, Earl of Kent, and half brother of the Conqueror, of whom see more in Dugdale, Bar i. 24.

³ Salmon's Antiquities of Surrey. In Doomsday Book, likewise, is the following, vol. i. p. 34. Isdem comes habet in Bermundeseye de terra regis 1 hidam ubi sedet domus ejus. Ibi est unus bordarius valet VIII solidos.

* Doomsday Book, vol. i. p. 30.

post fuit in hoc manerio." *Translation*—In Brixton hundred the King holds Bermondsey. Earl Harold held it before. At that time it was rated at 13 hides, now at 12. The arable land is 8 carrucates or plough lands. There is one carrucate in demesne, and 25 villans,¹ and 33 borders with 9 carrucates; there is a new and handsome church, and 20 acres of meadow and woodland for 5 hogs in pasnage time.² In London are 13 burgesses at 44 pence. In the time of King Edward it was valued as it now is also at 15 pounds, and the Sheriff hath 20 shillings. The Earl of Moriton holdeth 1 hide which, in the time of King Edward and afterward, was in this manor." The lands of the King must have run out considerably some way in having 20 acres of pastures and wood to fat 5 hogs in pasnage time. This number of 5 would not be worth mentioning in the record, but that they seem to be the share of the lord, paid him yearly out of what the woods produced. The tenants in some places paid him a tenth and sometimes a seventh.³

The demesne lands or manor, properly so called, consisted of one hundred acres, occupied by the

¹ They are supposed to have been tenants of a superior degree to servii, but their employment was mostly servile, and their persons and property at the disposal of the lord.

² Pasnage time is an ancient law term for the mast of oaks and other forest trees used to feed swine on; the time for receiving these animals into the woods, and keeping them there, was from Holyrood Day, or fifteen days before Michaelmas, to St. Martin's Day.

³ Salmon's Antiquities of Surrey.

lord himself, and of four hundred more in the tenure of 25 villans regardant and 33 borders.

Thirteen burgage tenements in London were also holden in this manor at the annual rent of £11. And the Earl of Moriton was possessed of an hundred acres in the lordship, which, in the Confessor's time and afterward, were also parcel of the manor, though, by this distinction in the wording of the record, they should seem at the time of the survey to have been enfranchised or otherwise detached from it. The reputed annual value of the manor (*i. e.* of the Lordship), in Edward the Confessor's time, as well as at the time of the survey, was £900 of our present money; out of which the Sheriff was allowed 20s. *i. e.* £60 of our present currency, for collecting the rents and paying them into the exchequer.

From the absence of any mention of Rotherhithe in Doomsday Book, it has been conjectured that it formerly formed part of the Parish of Bermondsey; that both parishes were within the manor of Bermondsey can hardly be doubted, and this may have led to the conjecture before referred to; the prior and convent of Bermondsey had the advowson of the church of Rotherhithe, and presented to it till the dissolution.

William Rufus, in the 7th year of his reign, A.D. 1094, gave the manor of Bermondsey,¹ with

¹ But note here that this grant of Rufus included no more than that part of the manor which was then called Bermundeseye, the other part, called Rotherhithe, being reserved to the Crown,

all thereto belonging to the monks of La Charité established in the convent of this place for ever, to be free from all manner of customs and duties; and this grant was confirmed to them by King Henry I, in the 27th year of his reign, A.D. 1127. From this time they continued in uninterrupted possession till the year 1417, 5th Hen. V, when a writ of *quo warranto* was brought against their title, but they obtained a decree in their favor, and continued in possession till the surrender of their house, 1st January, (29th Hen. VIII) 1537-8. The site of this abbey, being the capital mansion of the manor, was granted to Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. Master of the Rolls, 33rd Hen. VIII, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, at a rent of 10s. per year. He then convened the same to Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., (founder of Trinity College, Oxford) to his heirs and assigns for ever; Sir Thomas, who had been before in possession of the site of the priory also,¹ pulled down the ancient church that belonged thereto with some of the adjacent buildings,² and, with the materials, erected a capital mansion house on his manor, which mansion, called Bermundesey House, with the grounds adjoining containing altogether by esti-

and given one moiety to the priory in 27th Hen. I; and the other, by the same king, to Robert Fitz-Hamon, his natural son, which came also into their possession 21st Richard II.

¹ By purchase of Sir Robert Southwell, 30th August, 33rd Hen. VIII to whom it had been granted by the Crown on the 8th July before.

² Aubrey's Surrey.

mation twenty acres, he reconveyed, 4th March, 1554-5, 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary, to Sir Robert Southwell, his heirs and assigns for ever, (reserving the manor with its appurtenances, and such other of the abbey estates as he had purchased of Sir Robert before, to himself) and it is supposed to be the same that afterwards came into the hands of Thomas Earl of Sussex. The remainder of the premises belonging to the site of the priory, and the advowson of the rectory, were conveyed to Robert Trappes, citizen and goldsmith of London. This Robert Trappes died 12th December, 1560, when he left Mary, wife of the Hon. Giles Paulett, and Alice, wife of Henry Brown, daughters of Nicholas his eldest son (who died 7th May, 1544,) co-heirs; between whom, in 1561, a division was made of his estates, but this manor still remained in the male branch of the family, being settled probably on Robert, younger son or nephew of Robert aforesaid, who was living in 1571, and in whose descendants it continued till 1709; when Thomas, last heir male of this branch, by his will dated 25th June in that year, he devised after his death (which happened 18th February following, in the 63rd year of his age), to Elizabeth Holford, his niece in fee, who, on her marriage with Edward Thurland, Esq. of Reigate, in 1711, conveyed the same to trustees to be sold, when other lands were settled on her in lieu thereof. Accordingly, by deeds dated July, 1717, the aforesaid Edward Thurland and his wife convened

the premises to Peter Hambly, Esq., of Streatham, who devised the same to William Hambly, Esq., of Carshalton, his son. This William Hambly convened the manor with its appurtenances (as also the site of the priory, and advowson of the rectory), in trust for himself during his life, with remainder to Eleanor his wife for her jointure, and remainder to his sons; and dying, 17th November, 1749, left the said Eleanor surviving, who possessed the premises as her jointure, and one son, viz. the Rev. Thomas Hambly, (of Queen's College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1776, was instituted to the rectory 1777, died 28th April, 1802), having, by his will, devised this and his other estates to his wife for life; and, in case he should have no issue (which he had not), then, after his wife's death, to his nephew Edmund Robinson, son of his sister Eleanor Robinson, for life; remainder to his sons entail male; remainder to his daughters entail general; remainder to his niece, Eleanor Knapp, in like manner, who is at present in possession.

THE PRIORY.

The priory of St. Saviour, of Bermondsey, was founded in 16th William the Conqueror, A.D. 1082, by Aylwin Child, citizen of London,¹ who died 8th April, 1094.² Some have ascribed the foundation

¹ Mon. Aug. i, 639, Chron. Berm. Tanners Notitia, p. 535, but Leland, Stow, and Reyner, and others place it a year earlier, viz. 1081.

² Chron. Berm. Mon. Aug. i, 640.



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NORTH GATE-HOUSE OF BERMONDSEY ABBEY.

to the Conqueror,¹ who, no doubt, countenanced and promoted it; others to Rufus,² who, it seems, gave largely to it; but it appears to have been first began by Child³ himself, although, perhaps, the advances he made in it were but small. He first founded a church,⁴ and dedicated it to our Saviour, on the south of, and contiguous to, where the present parochial church stands. And near this he founded the aforesaid priory for monks, sent hither in the year 1089, at the instance of Lanfranc,⁵ Archbishop of Canterbury, from the priory of La Charité sur la Loire, in France, to which it became subject. In 45th Edward III, it was sequestered, among other alien priories, to the use of the crown; but re-established by Richard, in the second year of his reign; who also, two years afterwards, in consideration of a fine of two hundred marks, enfranchised it, enabling the members of it to purchase and possess lands in their own right, and for their own benefit. And in the year 1399, or eighteen years afterwards, he made it an abbey. The estates belonging to this priory were of the extended value of at least £3000 of our present currency. In the year 1539 this abbey was valued to dispend by the year £474. 14s. 4d.

¹ Leland's Collectanea i. 417.

² Leland's Collectanea, i. 89.

³ Tanner's Notitia, p. 535. Leland's Collectanea, i. 36.

Chron. Berm. Mon. Aug. i. 639.

⁴ Mon. Aug. i. 639. Tanner's Notitia.

⁵ Leland's Collectanea, i. 263.

⁶ Pat. i. Hen. IV. per inspex 4th Richard II.

TEMPORALITIES OF THE PRIORY.¹

1082.—16th William the Conqueror. Diverse rents in the city of London,² the gift of Aylwin Child, their founder. Confirmed by Rufus, and afterwards by Henry the First.³

1092.—5th William Rufus. The manor of Bridesthorpe;⁴ lands in Widon and Hardwick;⁵ 10s. a year out of a mill at Sutton; half the manor of Upton, Berks.; and lands called Melneham, were all given to the priory by Wynebald de Baalun. The manor of Preston, near Yeovil, in Somerset, was also given by Ansger Brito, in 1092; but a writ of *quo warranto* being brought against their title to it by the crown, when it appeared they were bound to provide two chaplains to pray for the soul of the donor for ever.

A.D. 1093.—6th William Rufus. The manor of Charlton, in Kent, was given to them by Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln. In the 53rd of Henry III, they obtained a charter for holding a weekly market here on Monday, and a fair on the eve and morrow of the feast of the Holy Trinity. Lands called Monksbury, in Hallingbury Parva, in Essex,

¹ These, with the Spiritualities, are chiefly extracted from Dugdale.

² Chron. Berm. Mon. Aug. i. 640.

³ Mon. Aug. i. 642.

⁴ Chron. Berm. Mon. Aug. i. 639.

⁵ Chron. Berm. Mon. Aug. i. 642.

were given them, in the same year, by Geoffrey Martel.

A.D. 1094.—Lands at de la Stone, in the county of Somerset, were given by Walter, son of Ansger Brito, above mentioned ; and lands in Hoddesdon and Amwell, by Peter de St. Olave. The manor of Bermondsey, which had hitherto been royal demesne, was this year also given to the priory by the king.

A.D. 1098.—The manor of Cowick-barns, now called Quickbury, in the parish of Sheering, in Essex, was given them by Richard Guet.

A.D. 1103.—3rd Henry I. Land at Baleham, now called Balham, adjoining Streatham, in the county of Surrey, were given by Nigel de Mandeville, with the consent of his wife.

A.D. 1113.—13th Henry I. Land called Widfleet, with a mill and other their appurtenances, in Southwark, extending unto Lambeth, Kennington, and Newington, were given by Robert Marmion.

A.D. 1114.—14th Henry I. The manor of Kynewardeston, in the county of Somerset, was given to the priory, this year, by Mary, wife of Eustace, Earl of Boulogne.

A.D. 1118.—William de Belmeis gave the manor of Andretesbury to the convent. About this time the manors of Broxbourn, in Hertfordshire, was given to the convent by Ivo de Grentmaisnil, being part of the inheritance of Adelize, his mother.

A.D. 1122.—22nd Henry I. Thomas Arden, and Thomas, his son, gave the church of St.

George, in Southwark, and tithes of corn in Horn-don, and lands belonging to London bridge ; which grant of St. George's church was confirmed by the king.

A.D. 1127.—27th Henry I. One moiety of Rotherhithe,—the manor of Dulwich, in Camber-well,—one hide of land in Southwark, and the manor of Whaddon, in Croydon, were all given to the priory this year by the king. Some time in this reign, Robert de Augi, or Ewe, gave lands and tenements, called Wishfield Grove, in the parish of Dodinghurst, in Essex, to the priory.

A.D. 1137.—3rd Stephen. The king granted to the monks of Bermondsey a rent of 40s. in Southwark ; and in 1141 an extended charter of privileges and immunities.

A.D. 1142.—7th Stephen. The same king gave part of Wantage, in Berks., and lands called Wykes, and a mill there.

A.D. 1143.—8th Stephen. William Fitz-Helton gave a mill at Farningham, in Kent.

A.D. 1144.—9th Stephen. The manor of War-lingham, in Surrey, was given to the convent by William de Wateville.

A.D. 1145.—10th Stephen. The moiety of Greenwich, *i. e.* that part of it which was called West Greenwich ; and afterwards Deptford, was given them by Walchelin de Mamynot.

A.D. 1152.—17th Stephen. Alan Pirot gave six thousand herrings to the convent, out of his manor of Erchelawis, with one acre of land. They

had also land at Legham, in the parish of Godstone, in Surrey, given them by Ela, wife of Jordan de Sackville.

A D 1157.—3rd Henry II. Walchelin de Mamynot, son of Walchelin above-mentioned, gave a rent-charge of 10s. per annum, issuing out of a mill in his manor of Deptford.

A.D. 1160.—6th Henry II. The king granted to the monastery this year, an extensive charter of confirmation of all their estates and privileges.

A. D. 1168.—14th Henry II. Whalchelin de Mamynot just mentioned, gave a further rent-charge of 60s. per annum out of his lordship of Chippenham, in Dillehurst.

A. D. 1173.—19th Henry II. This priory received from the king a charter of free warren over all their lands in Surrey.

A. D. 1181.—27th Henry II. A mill at Bedford was given by Milo de Beauchamp and Pagan his heir.

A. D. 1191.—3rd Richard I. Robert de Cilteyne gave ten acres of land to the priory in Chilteyne.

A. D. 1194.—6th Richard I. The lordship of Osswardston, in the parish of Lyd, in Kent, and the land of John, the clerk in Bilsington, were given by Henry, Earl of Augi.

A D. 1270.—55th Henry III. John, son of Robert de Burg, gave the Manor of East Chalk, in Kent, to the priory. About this time also Roger de Leyburn, who died in 56th Henry III.,

gave to the priory the lordship of Pattlesworth, in Kent.

A. D. 1329.—King Edward confirmed to the monks of Bermondsey their various possessions, as contained in the charters of his predecessors.

A. D. 1397.—20th Richard II. The prior and convent had a grant of the hundreds of Brixton and Wallington, and confirmed to them by letters patent of Henry VI. In the same year, 21st Richard II, the other moiety of the manor of Rotherhithe was demised to the prior and convent here by the abbey of St. Mary Graces, at an annual rent of £20.

In a taxation of the temporalities of the religious in the archdeaconry of Surrey, the following account is given of those belonging to this priory, with the respective sums at which they were rated, viz. :

THE PRIORY OF BERMONDESEYE HATH,

At Lexham (<i>i. e.</i> Legham, or Laghan, in Godstone) to the value of	7	0	8½
At Ruthurhuthe, what is taxed at ..	10	2	0
In the parish of St. Margaret	17	0	8
In the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	19	17	8
In the parish of St. Mary Magdalen of Southwerk	0	60	0
At Camerwelle, what is taxed at	6	8	7
In the parish of St. Olave, what is taxed at	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
At Croydon, ¹ what is taxed at	10	16	5
At Warlyngham, what is taxed at ...	0	36	0

In the 7th Henry IV, it was found that the prior was in possession of twenty-two acres of land, and eight acres of meadow in Rotherhithe, without the king's license.²

THE SPIRITUALITIES OF THE PRIORY.

A. D. 1092.—5th William Rufus. The advowson of the church of Hardwick ; and Upton, near Blebury, Berks., were given to the convent by Wynebald de Baalun. The advowson of the church, and the tithes of Omeney, now Amney, in the county of Gloucester, were given them this year by Odo de Tirone.

A. D. 1093.—The tithes of Alserton, a manor in Great Dunmow, Essex, were given by Geoffrey Martel. The tithes of the manor of Monksbury were also given to the monks this year, with the manor itself.

A. D. 1094.—The tithes of Fifield, in Essex, were given by Robert de Tani. The advowson of the church of St. Saviour, at Bermondsey, was given also this year by the king.

A. D. 1107.—7th Henry I. The advowson of the rectory of Fifhyde was given by Maud, the wife of Ansclut de Tani, who also confirmed the grant of the tithes by Roger, in 1094.

¹ Viz. Whaddons in that parish.

² Harl, M.SS., 74. p. 72.

A. D. 1112.—The advowson of the rectory of Inglescomb, in the county of Somerset, was given by Haivase de Gournay, wife of Roger de Baalun, but afterwards alienated to the priory of Bath.

A. D. 1114.—The advowson of the church of Kynewardeston was given to the priory among the appurtenances of that manor, by Mary, wife of Eustace, Earl of Boulogne.

A. D. 1118.—The advowson of the rectory of Wideford, in the county of Hertford, with all the tithes of that lordship.

A. D. 1122.—The advowson of the rectory of St. George's Southwark, was given by Thomas Ardern, of Horndon-on-the-Hill, in Essex, and Thomas his son. The said Thomas did give them also the tithe of corn in their manor of Ardern Hall, in Horndon.

A. D. 1127.—27th Henry I. The advowson of the rectory of Rotherhithe, probably as parcel of that moiety of the manor which was given them this year by the king.

A. D. 1132.—The king gave to the priory the advowsons of the churches of Schorn and Cobham annexed, in the county of Kent, with the tithes of corn, lambs, &c.

A. D. 1139.—5th Stephen. Two parts of the tithes of Cherlton Camville, in the county of Somerset, were given to the priory this year, by Gerald de Camville.

A. D. 1143.—8th Stephen. The advowson of the church of Writtle, in Essex, was given to the

priory by the king, but taken from them again by King John, and by him given, anno 1203, to the hospital at the church of St Mary, in Saxia, at Rome (commonly called the hospital of the Holy Ghost), to which it was confirmed by King Edward III.

A.D. 1150.—Two parts of the tithes of cattle and corn in Melcomb Horsey, in the County of Dorset, were given them by Fitz-Osbert.

A.D. 1154.—The advowson of the rectory of Camberwell, in Surrey, was given by William, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of King Henry I, and confirmed by Henry II, anno 1159.

A.D. 1155.—1st Henry II. The tithes of Wicklondes, in the parish of Woolwich, but on the north or Essex side of the Thames, were given by William, son of Henry of Eltham.

A.D. 1156.—The advowson of the rectory of Bengeho, in the county of Hertford, was given by Reginald de Tani.

A.D. 1158.—William de Wateville gave them the advowson of the rectory of Warlingham and chapelry of Chelsham, in Surrey.

A.D. 1159.—The advowson of the rectory of Bedington was given them by Ingelram de Funteneys.

A.D. 1168.—The advowson of the rectory of Birling, in Kent, was given to the convent by De Mamynot.

A.D. 1177.—The tithe of Wood-Ditton, in the

county of Cambridge, were given by Robert Fitz-Humphrey.

A.D. 1179.—The tithes of the mansion of Langford, in Norfolk, were given by Hugh de Montfort, and two parts of the tithes of the said Lordship by William, son of Richard de Francheville. The tithes of his mansion of Bodney, in Norfolk, were also given to the convent this year by the said Hugh de Montfort, and also the tithes of his mansion of Garboldesham in the same county; William de Francheville, jun. having given them also two parts of the tithes of that lordship. The said Hugh gave also the tithes of his mansion at Nacheton.

A.D. 1182.—The whole tithe of the lordship of De la Stone, in the parish of Godichester, was given by John de Trencheuile.

A.D. 1190.—2nd Richard I. Two parts of the tithes of Ludgershall, in the county of Buckingham, were given by Geffrey de Tayle.

A.D. 1127.—11th Henry III. They had also the tithes of Powynton, Lyntecan, and Blackmanston, in Dorsetshire.

A.D. 1229.—The tithe of the demesne of Hugo de Bray, parcel of the rectory of Lambeth did belong to them.

A.D. 1241.—This priory was also possessed of the tithes of Stikeldon, in the parish of Greensford, in Middlesex.

A.D. 1270.—John, son of Hubert de Burg, gave

the advowson of Chartre. This seems to have been a chapel in their manor of Monksbury.

A.D. 1318.—11th and 12th Edward II. The convent agreed with Walter Reynolds, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purchase of two acres of land in Croydon, of the yearly value of 2s. with the advowson of the rectory there; and in 14th Edward III, for the rectory itself.

A.D. 1321 —This year, and thenceforth to the dissolution of the convent, they presented to the rectory of St. George, Botolph Lane, but how they became possessed of the advowson is not known.

A.D. 1322.—They presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn. They continued patron of it till their dissolution.

A.D. 1386.—10th Richard II. The priory had also two parts of the tithes of the demesne of Kimbolton, in the county of Huntingdon, which they demised to the priory of Stonely for 6s. 8d. per annum.

A.D. 1390.—The priory obtained a grant of the rectory of Croydon in exchange for the manor of Waddons.

A.D. 1397.—This year the advowson of the rectory of Kemsyng, in the diocese of Rochester, was given them by Guido Mone. This advowson, after the dissolution of the abbey, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Peter Manwood, Knt. They had also a certain portion of the tithes of Cheyham, in Surrey, in lieu of which they received of the rectory a pension of two marks.

**TEMPORALITIES OF THE PRIOR IN POPE
NICHOLAS' VALOR.¹**

	£ s. d.
The diocese of Rochester	
In East Hall, Berling Cherlton	
Sutton, with the appurtenances.....	32 16 9

LONDON.

Goods of the Prior of Bermondsey, in the parish of	
St. Mary Woolchurch	0 8 8
St. Dunstan in the West	0 2 8
Allhallows Barking	0 8 9
St. Swithin	0 4 0
St. Matthew, Friday Street	0 10 0
St. Benedict, vulgarly Bennet	0 5 0
St. Botolph, Billingsgate	2 7 0
St. John, Walbrook	0 10 0
St. Michael, Bassishaw	0 2 1
St. Peter, Wood Street	2 0 3
St. Lawrence, Candlewick.....	1 6 10
St. Sepulchre	0 14 0
St. Olave, Monkwell Street	0 9 0
St. Michael, Queenhithe	0 5 6
St. Botolph without, Aldersgate	0 6 8
Allhallows at Hay	1 1 4
Allhallows Staining.....	0 10 0
St. Mary Mounthaw	0 2 0
Allhallows, Fenchurch Street.....	0 4 8
St. Margaret Moysi	0 4 0
St. Margaret Pattens.....	0 13 4
St. Margaret at the Bridge	0 17 0
St. Andrew Hubbard	1 13 4
St. Mildred, Bread Street	0 6 0

¹ Pope Nicholas's Taxation was made about the year 1291.

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
St. Edmund, Gracechurch.....	0 13 4
St. Trinity the less.....	0 7 0
St. Mary at Hill	0 4 6
St. Nicholas, Acon	0 2 2
Allhallows, Coleman Street	0 5 0
St. Martin, Candlewick	2 4 7
St. Andrew, Cornhill	0 8 4
St. Christopher	0 6 0
St. Martin, Outwich	0 3 0
St. Nicholas, Olave	0 12 0
St. Thomas the Apostle	0 10 0
St. Michael, Cornhill.....	0 10 0
St. James, Garlick Hythe	1 7 8
St. Martin, Vintry	1 16 0
St. Mary, Abchurch	0 10 3
St. Clement, Candlewick	0 12 8
St. John, Zachary	0 16 0
St. Agnes	0 11 0
St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	1 10 0
Allhallows ad Celar.....	0 10 0
St. Stephen, Walbrook	0 6 8
St. George	0 5 0
St. Bennet Sheerhog	0 14 0
St. Mary Magdalен, Fish Street	0 10 0
St. Nicholas in the Shambles.....	0 6 8
St. Mary le Bow.....	3 0 0
St. Vedast	0 3 0
St. Leonard, Eastcheap	2 6 9
St. Dionis	2 11 4
St. Michael, Candlewick	2 3 7
St. Michael ad Bladen	1 12 10
St. Michael, Hoggen Lane	0 5 0
St. Pancras	1 15 0
St. Mary Bothaw	1 8 4
Allhallows, Gracechurch	0 7 0

	£	s.	d.
St. Dunstan in the East.....	2	3	0
St. Michael, Paternoster	0	8	0

Essex.

In Little Hallingbury, from lands and mills....	9	5	3
In Schering, from lands, mills, customs, and the young of animals	11	4	2

In the Deanery of Branting.

Pension of the prior of Bermondsey, in the church of Wideford	0	6	8
Also the portion of the said prior there.....	2	0	0

In the Deanery of Harlow.

Portion of the prior in little Hallingbury	2	0	0
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In the Deanery of Ongar.

In the church of Fifehyde	3	6	8
Pension of the said prior there	2	0	0

In the Deanery of Berdestaple.

Portion of the prior in the church of Hornyng- done	1	13	4
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In the Archdeaconry of Essex.

Duddyngheurst. The prior of Bermondsey	2	3	11
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In the Deanery of Colchester.

The prior of Bermondsey to be paid by his hands into the Exchequer	0	18	4½
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Bucks.*In the Deanery of Wottesdon.*

Portion of the prior of Bermondsey in the church of Lotigarshall	1	0	0
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<i>In the Deanery of Leychtonstone.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Portion of the prior in the church of Rynebarton	4 0 0

<i>In the Deanery of Burnham.</i>	
The prior of Bermondsey hath in Chippenham of rents	3 0 0

<i>In the Deanery of Hertford.</i>	
The prior of Bermondsey hath in Benyngho in court lands	0 3 0

<i>In the Archdeaconry of Chichester.</i>	
Temporalities of the prior in Bermondsey	0 10 0

<i>In the Deanery of Whitchurch, Dorset.</i>	
Portion of the prior of Bermondsey in the church of Melcombe	1 6 8

<i>In the Deanery of Ambresbury.</i>	
Portion of the prior of Bermondsey in Mildestone	0 10 0

<i>In the Archdeaconry of Berks.</i>	
The prior of Bermondsey in Optone	7 6 8
Temporalities of the same in Optone, in the deanery of Abingdon	3 13 4

<i>In the Deanery of Merton.</i>	
Portion of the prior of Bermondsey in the church of Genelle	2 0 0
The prior of Bermondsey in Preston, in the same deanery	8 3 4

<i>In the Deanery of Ilchester.</i>	
Prior of Bermondsey in the church of Chilterne	9 13 4

	In the town of Camberwell, which is taxed	£	s.	d.
 6 8 7			
The prior of Bermondsey hath	In the parish of St. Olave, which is taxed	0	5	0
	In the parish of Croydon, which is taxed	10	15	5
	In the town of Warlingham, which is taxed	1	16	0
Bermondsey Alien. The church of the Blessed Mary, Bermondsey	5	6	8	
And he is a pensioner in				

The Deanery of Southwark.

The church of the Blessed Mary, of Bermondsey	5	6	8
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In the Deanery of Stonhouse.

The church of Estinton. Beside this the portion of the prior	1	0	0
Portion in the church of Landbeck	0	10	0

In the Archdeaconry of Nottingham.

The prior of Bermondsey hath in Staneforth....	1	0	0
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In the Archdeaconry of Sibee.

The Deanery of Fordham.

From the prior of the monastery of Toft. }	The portion of Bermondsey.
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In the Deanery of Bedford.

The prior of Bermondsey hath, in Bedford, out of rents	3	0	0
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PRIORS OF THE MONASTERY.¹

PETER, Osbern and Umbald, monks of La Charité,² came to Bermondsey in the year 1089, when

PETER was made the first Prior, and was so ordained by the foreign monastery of La Charité.—He died 10th June,³ 1119, and

HEREBRANUS succeeded him.—He died in 1120, and

PETER was made Prior; and next to him

WALTER, who died in the year 1134; and after him

CLAREMBALDUS—He was made Abbot of Faversham in 1148, and was succeeded by

ROBERT BLESUS.—He resigned in 1155, and

ROGER succeeded as Prior in 1156; in the year following he resigned, being made Abbot of St. Owen, and

ADAM succeeded, who in the year 1161 resigned, and was made Abbot of Evesham; to whom succeeded

GAUDFRIDUS as Prior.—He resigned in 1163.

PETER succeeded.—He resigned in 1166.

REYNALD succeeded.—He resigned in 1167; to whom succeeded

ROGER.—He resigned in 1175, and was made Abbot of Abington; to whom succeeded

ROBERT DE BETHELEM, and he resigned in 1176.

WERRICUS succeeded.—He resigned in 1178, upon being made Abbot of Faversham. His successor at Bermondsey was

BERTRAMUS.—He died 1184, and was succeeded by

CONSTANTINUS.—He died in 1186. His successor was

HENRY DE SOLIACO.—He died in the same year.

¹ Excerpta quadam ex excerptis de Libro de Bermondesey quae sunt in custodiâ Domini Gardiner de Halinge. Harleian MSS, No. 6016. 65 c.

² Stow. ³ Mon. Aug. 1, 640. ⁴ Chron. Berm. Mon. Aug. 1, 641.

ADAM succeeded, who also died the same year.

HENRY succeeded.—He resigned in 1189, upon being made

Abbot of Glastonbury; to whom succeeded

RICHARD NORMAN, as Prior of Bermondsey; he died in 1201, and

HUGO succeeded.—He died in 1210; his successor was

RICHARD.—He erected, A.D. 1213, the Almonry or Hospital, adjoining the Priory, for the benefit of indigent children and necessitous converts, afterwards called St. Thomas's Hospital, Bermondsey. He resigned in 1221, being made prior of Wenlocke; to him succeeded

HUGO, who died the same year. His successor was

GAUDFRIDUS.—He died in 1222; to whom succeeded **ODILO**, who died in the same year, and

HUGO succeeded.—He died at the end of the same year, so there had been three Priors in one year.

ODILO succeeded to Hugo.—He died 1223, and

HAMO succeeded, who died the same year.

HUGO was the next Prior.—He died 1225.

GILBERT succeeded, and died 1226: His successor was

HUGO, who died the same year, and next to him was

WILLIAM.—He died 1227, and was succeeded by

TOSBERTUS, who died 1229. He was succeeded by

BERNARDUS, who died within a month in the same year, and was succeeded by

HAYMO, who died 1231; to whom succeeded

HUGO, who died 1234.

PETER was the next Prior.—He died in 1240.

GILBERTUS or **INGLEBURTUS** succeeded, who died in 1245; to whom succeeded

ROGER, who died in 1247, and

IMBERTUS succeeded.—He died in 1253.

HAYMO succeeded.—He died the same year.

SYMON succeeded.—He died 1255, and next to him

HAYMO.—He died 1258, and was succeeded by

GUICARDUS.—He resigned 1265, and was made Prior of Wenlock. His successor at Bermondsey was

JOHN DE CHARTES.—He died 1273, and was succeeded by **HENRY DE MONTE MAURI.**—He resigned in 1276, and **JOHN** succeeded, who died the same year.

PETER was his successor, who likewise died in the same year. His successor was

JOHN.—He died in 1278, and was succeeded by

PETER.—He died in 1283, and next to him was **ROBERT**, who died in 1285, and

HENRY NORTHAMP succeeded.—He died in 1288.

JOHN NORMAN was the next Prior.—He died 1290.

WILLIAM DE CHARITE was his successor.—He died the same year, and was succeeded by

PETER.—He also died the same year, and had **HENRY** for a successor.—He died 1300.

PETER DE SANCTO SIMPHONIACO succeeded.—He died in 1302. The next Prior was

HENRY.—He died 1312, and was succeeded by

PETER DE ST. LAWRENCE.—He died 1319; next came

GALFRIDUS DE DELIVIZ.—He died the same year, and **PETER** succeeded.—He died 1321. His successor was

WALTER, who died the same year, and next to him

HENRY.—He resigned in 1324 upon being made Prior of Wenlocke.

WALTER was his successor at Bermondsey, and died in the same year.

JOHN DE CUSANTIA or CUSTANCIA succeeded. In 17th Edward II, A.D. 1324, the King issued his letters patent for arresting the Prior and certain Monks of this house, for entertaining certain rebels therein.¹ These rebels were probably some of the adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; who, after his defeat about two years before, had taken sanctuary in this Convent.

¹ Pat. 17, Edw. II, p. 1, m. 7.

JOHN DE CAROLOCO was elected on the resignation of Cus-tancia.—He died 1363. He was succeeded by

PETER DE TONELIO.—He died 1372, and the next was

RICHARD DUNTON, the first Englishman who filled the office. He was appointed Prior 18th January, 1373.

By his solicitations, and the payment of a fine of 200 marcs, and consenting to the King's charging them with a corrodoy on an emergent occasion, they were released from their subjection to the foreign Priory, and made Denizen. In the same year he rebuilt the cloister and refectory. This Richard appears to have been a great benefactor to the Priory. In 1387 he covered the nave of the Church with lead; made new glass windows in the Presbytery, with gilt tables for the High Altar and Morning Altar. In 1390, 14th Richard II, he resigned to

JOHN ATTILBURGH, in whose time the Priory was made an Abbey, and he became the first of the

ABBOTS OF BERMONDSEY.

JOHN ATTILBURGH was created Abbot by Pope Boniface IX.

He afterwards resigned and was made Bishop of Athel-feld.

HENRY TOMSON succeeded.—He died 1403. His successor was

THOMAS THETFORD.—He died 1432, when

JOHN BROMLEIGH was elected.—He resigned 1473.

JOHN DE MARLOW was his successor.—He was succeeded by **ROBERT WHARTON** or **PARFEW**, S. T. B. of the University

of Cambridge. He was Prior, according to Manning, as early as 1520. He was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, July 2nd, 1536. He surrendered the Abbey to the King, January 1st, 1537-8, and obtained a pension of £333. 6s. 8d. per year. In April 1554 he was trans-lated to Hereford by Queen Mary, of which see he died

Bishop, September 22nd, 1557, and was buried there in his Cathedral.

The advowson of the abbey of Bermondsey was in the Monks, but their election was not valid till confirmed by the King.

In 1514, by Letters Patent, dated 24th June, the King granted the next advowson to Thomas Wolsey, then Bishop of Lincoln, and John Reve de Melford, Abbot of St. Edmunds, Bury;¹ but whether they ever collated under this grant, or whether it was resumed, we are no where informed.

This house was one of them which, as appears by the date of its surrender (1st January, 29th Henry VIII), anticipated the designs of the Crown upon the greater Monasteries,² by a voluntary resignation of its estates. Nor is it improbable, when we consider the preferments he was advanced to, that the Abbot, who made the surrender, was put in by the Court with a view to this event.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONKS OF THE ABBEY.

After England, for the space of four hundred years, had seen no other men, but either the Scottish or British Monks, who professed the Egyptian discipline, and those whom St. Augustine brought with him, and who are proved to be Benedictines, William, Earl of Warren, son-in-law to William the Conqueror, in his reign, first brought in the Cluniac Monks, in the year of our Lord 1077, or thereabouts. The which, though

¹ Pat. 6 Hen. VIII, p. 2, m. 26.

² The dissolution of which was eventually provided for by Act 31st Hen. VIII.

they lived under the rule of St. Benedict, and wore a black habit, yet because they followed a very different discipline in ceremonies and their way of behaviour, than had been observed by the black monks before their coming, therefore they were not called Benedictines, nor of the order of St. Benedict, but monks of the order of Cluni; exactly in the same manner as the Britons and Scots, who according to the received opinion of many, followed the order of St. Benedict, yet because they differed from the Roman Monks who came into England with Augustine, in the keeping of Easter, shaving their heads, and the whiteness of their garments, the latter, to be distinguished from them, were called Black Monks.

All the monasteries of the Cluniac order, in England, were governed by foreigners, had more French than English monks in them, and were not only subject to the foreign houses of Cluni, La Charité, &c., but could be visited by them only. None of their priors were elected by their respective convents, but named by the above foreign houses. The houses of Cluni abroad had pensions from their houses in England called Appartus. Cardinal Wolsey dissolved four of these houses in 1525. At the beginning of their order silence was so strictly observed amongst them in their regular exercises, as well by day as by night, that they would rather have died than break it before the hour of prime; the public declaring of their faults was in use among them.

COPY OF THE CHARTER FOR MAKING
THE PRIORY DENIZEN.¹

The King (Henry IV), to all, &c. greeting. We have seen the Charter of Richard, late King of England, &c. We have also seen another Charter of the same Richard, late King, in these words—"Richard (2nd), by the Grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye that of our special grace, and in consideration that the Priory of Bermondsey, which is the foundation of our progenitors, and of our patronage, has been very much burthened with Corridoes through the undue government and negligence of the alien Priors, who were then before these times, and by many other ways, dilapidated; as well in the decay of the buildings as the decrease of the revenues belonging to that priory, till the time when our beloved in Christ, Brother Richard Denton, an Englishman, who is prior there at present, had the government thereof, the which Brother Richard, in his time, very much retrieved the state of the aforesaid Priory, as we are certainly informed; at the request of the aforesaid Richard, with the advice of our council, and for the fine of 200 marcs, which the said Brother Richard paid to us in the Hamper of our Chancery, have granted for us and our heirs, as much

¹ Pat. 4th Richard II.

as in us is, to the said Brother Richard, that he and his successors for ever be Denizens, and in all respects as Denizens and not reputed and treated as Aliens; and that they freely have the said Priory, with all the Lands and Tenements, Revenues and Possessions, Knights' Fees, and Advowsons of Churches appertaining to the said Priory, without paying anything to us or our heirs for the said Priory, or for any possession belonging to the same, on account of any war commenced, or to be commenced between us and our Adversary of France, and the heirs of the said Adversary at any time whatsoever hereafter, as long as the prior and convent of the aforesaid Priory, or the prior and the major part of the convent shall be English, of English extraction; always provided that if from henceforward it shall happen that the aforesaid prior, or the greatest part of the convent aforesaid during the said war, shall be Alien, then during that time, the said Priory, with the Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Possessions, Fees and Advowsons of Churches, shall be again taken into the hands of us or our successors, and the prior there shall be burthened to pay to us and our heirs during the said war such rent as used to be paid to us by way of farm for the said Priory before the present grant, and this notwithstanding during all the time that the said prior and the greater part of the convent shall be English as aforesaid, they shall freely have the said Priory, with the Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Posses-

sions, Fees and Advowsons, and shall be exempt and discharged from the said farm in the manner aforesaid; in testimony whereof we have caused these Letters Patent to be made; witness myself, at Westminster, the 29th day of May, in the fourth year of our reign. But we ratifying and consenting to the Donations, Confirmations, Remissions, and Discharges, as for us and our heirs, as far as in us is, accept and approve the same, and grant and confirm them to our beloved in Christ the present Abbot and Convent of Bermondsey and their successors, as the aforesaid Charters and Letters do reasonably testify; and as the said Abbot and Convent and their predecessors were, by virtue of the said Charters and Letters, from the time of the making of the same until now wont to use and enjoy the same. In witness thereof, &c. Witness myself, at Westminster, the 2nd day of April, in the 1st year of King Henry VI.”

Of the internal state of the Abbey but little is known, most of the annals¹ being lost in the general wreck of its fortunes. It appears, however, that Provincial Chapters were occasionally

¹ In the British Museum is a small Volume entitled *Annales Abbattæ de Bermondsey* (formerly belonging to the Howard family), Harleian Collection, No. 231. It is very fairly written in a good legible black text upon vellum; having vermillion rubrics of the king's reign, and the date of the year. It is a rather small quarto volume, of seventy-one written leaves, delicately paged by some later hand.

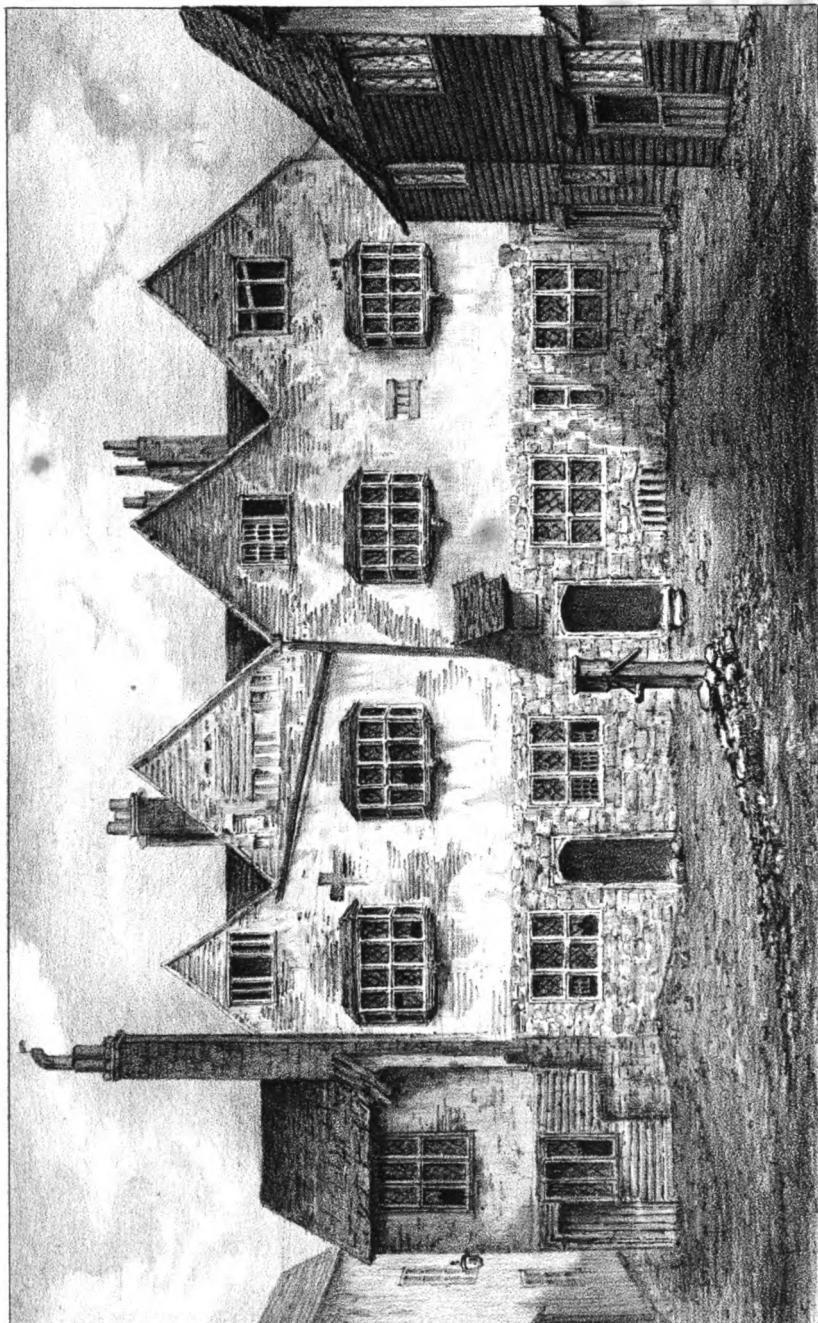
held here,¹ and that the court sometimes made use of it for their meetings on affairs of State. In the reign of Henry III many of the nobility, having taken the cross upon them, met at this house to deliberate on the order of their journey to the Holy Land;² and in the 25th of the same reign William de Eborum, and his fellow-justices itinerant, held their Assize on the 6th of May. The small Priory of St. James, Derby, was a cell to Bermondsey.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, with the consent of the Convent, built an Almshouse or Hospital on the plot of ground belonging to the cellarer or bursar, and adjoining to the walls of the Priory, for the use of converts and poor children; and dedicated it to St. Thomas, of Canterbury. It was under the government of the almoner of the house, and exempt, as the Priory itself was, from all Episcopal jurisdiction. This house, on account of its being dedicated to St. Thomas, and founded about the same time, hath been confounded by Stow and others with the present Hospital of that name, which originally joined to, or was a part of, the Priory of St. Mary Overie, and was removed, 1228, to the place on which it now stands, on the Eastern side of the Borough.

¹ Reyner ut supra, p.p. 135-136.

² Lambard's Dict. p. 46.



Unwin, Litho., Buckerbury.

Published for G. W. Phillips.

ANCIENT HOUSES IN LONG WALK, BERMONDSEY,

formerly occupied by the Conventual Buildings.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL.

Agnes, the sister of Thomas à Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury, and widow of Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Héili, gave to the Hospital of St. Saviour, in Bermondsey, ten shillings of annual rent issuing out of her estate in London, in the parish of Stanyng Cherche, at Blanche Apulture, in the tenure of William Cook, which Theobald her son confirmed to them. Bishop Tanner hath inferred from the words of this donation, that here was another Hospital in Bermondsey dedicated to our Saviour; but as there are no records which give any account of such a foundation, and the Hospital last mentioned, though dedicated to St. Thomas, might with great propriety be called St. Saviour's, as belonging to the Priory of that name, and built within its precincts, we may reasonably suppose they were one and the same, and that the sister was moved to this act of charity by a pious regard to the memory of her brother, the patron thereof.

There were other buildings belonging to the Monastery, or some part of the mansion erected by Sir Thomas Pope on the site of it, as he pulled down the Conventual buildings for that purpose, and to supply him with materials. This mansion house stood on the site of ground between Grange Walk and Long Walk. One of the most ancient houses had an arched door way walled up. The cloisters could not be traced, though they

probably stood north west adjoining this row of houses.

The North Gate-house of the Abbey led into Bermondsey Square, (which is completely surrounded by modern houses). It was taken down in the year 1805.

The West Gate faced Long Lane at the corner of the present churchyard.

The East Gate, in Grange Walk, was taken down about the year 1760; and there is still remaining an old square fronted house built chiefly of stone, where the hooks are still to be seen on which the gates hung.

The small portion of the Abbey Walls yet remaining is on the South side; and a fragment of the same Wall on the North side of Long Walk. The latter being part of that which surrounded the Conventual Churchyard.

On the South side of Bermondsey Square is a passage called Grange Walk, which received its denomination from

THE GRANGE,

Which was a small building of brick, situate at the East end of this (Grange) Walk, and was probably a granary or storehouse for the provisions of corn, &c. for the use of the Monastery. A long brick wall ran south and north, and was probably the line of separation between the Abbey and its Grange.

ANECDOSE OF THE MONKS OF BERMONDSEY.

The following is from Sir William Musgrave's Biographical Tracts, in the British Museum, the truth of which cannot be vouched for. After giving a short description of the ferry at London Bridge, and the life and sudden death of old John Overs, the rich ferryman, it continues thus :—"This John Overs was a man of a covetous disposition, through which he was excommunicated by the church. At his death his daughter (an only child), had to provide for his interment, for he was not permitted to have Christian burial on account of his extraordinary usury. The monks of Bermondsey Abbey were however prevailed upon by money, their Abbot being then away, to give a little earth to the remains of the wretched ferryman. But upon the Abbot's return, observing a grave which had been but recently covered in, and learning who lay there, he was not only angry with his monks for having done such an injury to the church for the sake of gain, but he also had the body taken up again, laid on the back of his own ass, and, turning the animal out of the abbey gates, desired of God that he might carry him to some place where he best deserved to be buried. The ass proceeded with a gentle and solemn pace through Kent Street, and along the highway to the small pond now called St. Thomas a Waterings, then the common place of execution, and shook off the ferryman's body

directly under the gibbet, where it was put under the ground without any kind of ceremony."

Robert Chause, the king's chaplain, was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, at Bermondsey Priory, April 22nd, 1258.

The Prior and Convent, who had a park and other lands adjoining the bank of the Thames, called Rotherhithe Wall, sustained such damage from an inundation in 1309, by a breach in those parts, that they were exempted from a purveyance of hay, corn, &c.

The Prior and Convent were obliged to find a competent maintenance for the Earl of Gloucester and his heirs, whenever they should come hither; and Ralph, Earl of Stafford, in particular, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, is said to have died 31st August, 46th Edward III., seized in demesne as of fee of an apartment or lodging within this Priory. A remote ancestor of the Earl of Gloucester, in the 19th Stephen, had given the advowson of Camberwell to the Convent;¹ which was ratified to them by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, a descendant of his, in 33rd Henry III.² For this and other services, their posterity enjoyed this appointment in the nature of a corrodoy.

The Bishops of Winchester did formerly claim of

¹ Chron. Berm. Mon. Aug. 1, 640. Dugdale Bar. 1, 586.

² Chron. Berm. Mon. Aug. 1, 641.

this Convent an annual procuration, or entertainment, for one day, when they held their visitations in this part of their diocese; but on a revival of this claim, A.D. 1276, by Nicholas de Ely, then bishop, the Convent pleaded an exemption. The bishop contested it; and at length a compromise took place on the following conditions, viz.: That the Prior and Convent, and their successors, on the first coming of every bishop of Winchester to Bermondsey, after his installation, should, in token of their regard for him as their diocesan, meet him in procession; and in lieu of the procuration or entertainment, should pay unto him and to his successors five marks of silver for that time at his house in Southwark; and in every succeeding year two marks and a half at Michaelmas. Moreover, that whenever it should happen that the bishop should go beyond sea, the said Prior and Convent should receive him in procession on his return.

Matilda, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and wife of Geffrey, Baron Say, after her husband's decease, which happened 26th June, 1359,¹ 33rd Edward III., retired to a manse in this neighbourhood called De la More, where she had license from the bishop, 18th October, 1363, to erect an oratory or chapel.

The Bishop of Ely, in 1377, excommunicated certain persons for stealing a hawk from its perch in the cloisters of this Priory—a proof of the

¹ Dugdale Bar. 1, 512.

estimation in which this bird was held by persons of rank at that period.

Catherine, Queen of Henry V., retired to this Monastery¹ for safety, or was sent here under some restraint, in the year 1436, owing to a strong suspicion of the Queen's connexion with Owen Tudor, (a gentleman of Welsh extraction) which seems to have been first excited in the minds of Henry Fifth's guardians. The event is supposed to have occurred just after the birth of the Princess Margaret (who lived but a few days). Anxiety of mind soon threw the Queen into delicate health, and she remained very ill in the apartments of this Monastery during the summer. On 1st of January, 1437, she received a token of remembrance from her son, King Henry, consisting of a tablet of gold, weighing thirteen ounces, on which was a crucifix set with pearls and sapphires; it was bought of John Patlesbury, goldsmith, and was sent to the Queen at this Abbey.² She died here on 3rd January, 1437,³ and on 18th February following her body was removed from hence to the church of her patroness St. Katherine, by the Tower, where it laid for a short time in state, and was finally buried at Westminster.⁴ On the 9th of July following, Jane, late Queen of England,

¹ Manning, Kennet's Hist. Eng., Stow, Speed.

² Lives of the Queens of England.

³ Stow's Annals.

⁴ Camden's Regis. &c. in Eccl. Westm. Sepulti, p. 13, where see her epitaph.

daughter of the King of Navarre, and wife to King Henry IV., died in the manor of Havering à Bowze, in Essex, from whence she was removed to this Monastery,¹ and finally conveyed to Canterbury, where she was solemnly interred by King Henry IV., her husband.

Elizabeth Woodville, Queen Dowager of Edward IV. died at this abbey. Historians² assert "that she was cloistered here by order of King Henry VII., her son-in-law, owing to his hatred of the House of York, and that it was thought almost dangerous to visit or see her;" they likewise inform us, "that she was stripped of everything she possessed, and that by far-fetched pretences, such as that she had delivered her two daughters out of sanctuary to Richard contrary to promise, and many others equally frivolous." It does not appear, however, that such was the case: for the last time she appeared in public was in a situation of the highest dignity;³ viz., when she received the French Ambassador in great state, assisted by Margarett, the King's mother, towards the close of the year 1489, and in the year following Henry presented her with an annuity of £400.⁴ No surrender of lands of equal value has yet been discovered, neither can it be supposed that she was placed here under restraint. Here she had

¹ Stow's Annals.

² Bacon. Londina Illustrata.

³ Her daughter, the Queen Consort, had taken to her chamber previously to her accouchement.

⁴ Memoir of Elizabeth of York, by Sir Narry Nicolas.

every right to be, not as a prisoner, but as a highly honoured inmate; for the Prior and Monks of Bermondsey were solemnly bound by the deeds of their charter, to find hospitality for the representatives of their great founder, Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in the state-rooms of the convent. Edward IV. was heir to the Clares, and Elizabeth, as his widow, had every right to appropriate¹ the apartments expressly reserved for the use of their founder. It was the custom likewise in the middle ages for royal persons to seek monastic seclusion, when health declined, not only for devotional purposes, but for medical advice, and where could Elizabeth better retire than to the convent bound by its charter to receive her? Eighteen months after she was seized with a fatal illness at Bermondsey, and on her death-bed dictated her will, of which the following is a copy:²—

“ In Dei nomine Amen. The x day of April, the yere of our Lord God M.CCCC.LXXXII. I Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Quene of England, late wif to the most victoriusse Prince of Blessed Memorie, Edward the fourth, being of holy mynde, seying the world so transitorie, and no creature certayne whanne they shall departe from hence, havyng Almyghty Gode freshh in mynde, in

¹ “ Catherine, Queen of Henry V. occupied them, it is true, as a prisoner, simply because her persecutor, Cardinal Beaufort, had episcopal authority over the convent, and chose to detain her in his own diocese; but Elizabeth Woodville had a right of property there.”—*Lives of the Queens of England.*

² *Londina Illustrata.*

whom is all mercy and grace, bequeith my sowle into his hands, beseechyng him of the same mercy to accept it graciously, and our blessed Lady, Quene of Comfort, and all the holy companie of hevyn, to be good meanes for me. It'm, I bequeith my body to be buried with the body of my lord at Windesore, according to the will of my said lord, and myne without pompes entreing or costlie expensis donne thereabout. It'm, where I have no worldly goodes to do the Quene's Grace, my dearest daughter, a pleaser with, neither to reward any of my children accordyng to my harte and mynde, I besech Almyghty Gode to bless her Grace, with all her noble issue, and with as good harte and mynde as is to me possible, I give her grace my blessing and all the foresay'd my chil-dren. It'm, I will that such smale stuff and goodes that I have be disposed truly in the contec'on of my dettes and for the healthe of my sowle, as farre as they will extend. It'm, yf any of my bloode will any of the sayde stufte or goodes to me pertayning, I will that they have the prefermente before any other. And of this my present testament I make and ordeyne myne executores, that is to say: John Ingleby, Prior of the Chartour-house of Shene; William Sulton and Thomas Brente, Doctors; and I beseche my saide derest daughter the Quene's Grace, and my son Thomas, Marquis Dorsett, to put their goode willes and help for the performance of this my testamente. In witness whereof to this my present testamente I have sett

my seale, these witnesses, John, Abbot of the Monasterie of St. Saviour of Bermondsey, and Benedictus Cunn, Doctour of Fyske, yeven the day and year abovesay'd."

Her daughters attended her death-bed, and paid her affectionate attention; the Queen alone was prevented, having taken to her chamber preparatory to the birth of the princess Margarett. Her will shews that she died destitute of personal property, but that is no proof of previous persecution,¹ since several of our Queens, who were possessed of the undivided dower appanage, died not much richer.² In 1810, when the place of sepulchre for George the Third's family was preparing at Windsor, a stone coffin containing the body of Elizabeth Woodville was discovered, fifteen feet below the surface.

INDENTURE BETWEEN THE KING AND THE MONKS OF BERMONDSEY

An Indenture was executed on 26th August, 1516,³ between the King, the Mayor and Commonality of the City of London, the Abbot and Convent

¹ She was an example of a great variety of fortune;—from a distressed suitor and desolate widow (she was the widow of Sir John Gray), taken in marriage by a bachelor king after Edward's death, she lived to see her brother beheaded, her two sons deposed, bastardised, and cruelly murdered; but during this time she enjoyed her liberty, estate, and fortune.—*Bacon*.

² Lives of the Queens of England.

³ Pat. 8 Hen. VIII, p. 1. supr. citat.

of St. Peter, Westminster, and the Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, for holding an anniversary in the Abbey Church of Bermondsey, on the 6th of February, to pray for the good estate of the king during his life, and the prosperity of his realm; also for the souls of his wife, late queen, and their children; for the souls of his father and mother, on payment of the annual sum of £3. 6s. 8d. and if it remained unpaid for twenty-one days the Abbot and Convent of Westminster were to forfeit £5. 6s. 8d. exclusive of the above sum of £3. 6s. 8d. The deed also contains directions in what manner it is to be solemnized, of which the following is an extract:—

“The Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour of Bermondsey shall provide at eu'y suche annuisare an herse, to be sett in the myddes of the high chancell of the same monasterie before the High Aulter co'ved and appareled w^t the best and most honorable stuff in the said monasterie convenient for the same. And also four tap's of wex, eu'y of them weighing viii^{lb} to be sett about the same herse, that is to say on either side thereof o'on taper, and at either end of the said herse another taper. And all the same four tap's to be light and bu'ying contynually during all the time of eu'y such Placebo, Dirige, w^t nyne lessons, laudes, and masse of Req'ui, w^t the prayers & obie'ances above rehersed. And ymmmediately eu'y of the same high masses songen and fynished, the Abbot of the sayd Monasterie of Seynt Sau'yor of Bermondeseye if he be pre'nt, & the convet of the same. And in his absence and in the time of vacacion, the prior of the same monasterie, and the convet of the same shall goo togodir in order to the said herse, in most soleyn'e & devout

wyse, & they so goying thereunto and stonding thereabout shall devoutly and solemnly sing this respond, "Libera med'ne de morte etna," and w^t the usus accustomed thereunto, and after that ymmediately they and there sey the psalme "in profundis clamavi" w^t the oracio'ns accustomed thereunto, w^t lyke speciall collect as been appoyned to be said at eu'y Placebo, Dirige, & Laudes, as well in the life of our said sou'vain lord the knyg, as after his decease in forme afore rehersed. And that the said convet and abbot of the sayd Monasterie of Seynt Sau'yor of Bermundeseye & their successo's shall cause the bell of the said monasterie to be solemnly rongen to and eu'y of the same annui'saries duryng the tyme of the pan'ie of Placebo, Dirige, Laudes & masse of req'ui, w^t ora'cons, prayers, obsyung and serymonies belonging thereunto in lyke manner & forme as they doo or use to doo to, and at the most solempne annuis'arie or obite holden & kept in the same monasterie. And that eu'y monk then beyng in the same monasterie prest and pre'nt at the sayd annuis'arie shall in eu'y day of eu'y suche annuis'arie sey masse of re'qui, except such as shall be letted by sickness and such as be'n bounden to sey other masses in the same monasterie the same day."

The Seal of the Abbey attached to the above is large and of a round form, the impression in red wax.

The Arms of the Priory and Abbey were borne two different ways—1st, party purpale, azure, and gules, within a border argent. The same surcharged with a lion passant gardant, holding in his paw a pastoral staff erect, surmounted with a mitre. Or within a border argent, semé of B for

Bermondsey. This augmentation was probably given on the Priory being advanced to an Abbey.

In the year 1804 there were a great many fragments of the foundation of the Monastery remaining, probably more than any religious edifice in or near London, owing to its remote situation. The principal entrance, called the gate-house, was then nearly entire, the front was composed of party-coloured tiles.

ROYAL PALACE.

There had been anciently a Royal Palace¹ in Bermondsey adjoining to the Monastery. It appears to have been the residence of some of our early princes from the time of Henry I, that monarch giving a portion of it to the Monks of the Abbey for the enlargement of their cloister,² reserving the rest to himself. King John³ has been supposed to have kept his Palace here, and that it was a seat of our early English princes seems to be confirmed from the following passage:⁴—
“Bermondseiam videlicet in suburbio Trans Thamisæno seu ultra flumen Thamesis posito quod Southwarkam vocant, sitam. Hanc esse in Catalogo et Bullis scimus et fuisse Cluniacensium Prioratum agnoscimus fundatum quidem ab Adwino Child, seu Infante (nomen est familie) cive Londonensi circa annum 1081. Subjectum que in ipsa fundatione Prioratum de Charitate; postea

¹ Londina Illustrata. ² Lewis' Topographical Dictionary.

³ Aubrey. ⁴ Reyner.

legimus ad annum 1090. Collatum a Rege Henrico suisse huic prioratui Manerium sive Palatum Bermondseiæ, et Ecclesiam in eo Edificatam."¹ It has been considered by some antiquarians rather as the original site, than as it was in reality only an appendage of the Monastery.

King Henry II, immediately after his first coronation, held his Parliament here at Christmas, 1154.²

THE ROOD or CROSS of BERMONDSEY, to which pilgrimages were occasionally made, is stated to have been found near the Thames in 1117. In an ancient diary of a citizen,³ who lived in the reigns of Henry VII and VIII, we have the following notice of the taking down of the Rood of Bermondsey in 1558, in the mayoralty of Sir Richard Gresham.—“M. Gresham mayr. On Saint Mathies day thapostull the xxiiij day of February, Sonday, did the Bishop of Rochester preche at Polls Cross, and had standyng afore hym all his sermon tyme the pictor of the Rood of Grace in Kent, and was greatly sought with pil-

¹ Bermondsey, situate on the opposite side of the Thames (from London) in a place called Southwark. From the Catalogues et Bulliæ we find that a priory of the Cluniac order was founded about the year 1081, by one Aylwin Child, a Citizen of London, and upon that foundation depended a priory de Charitate. After this we read that the Palace of Bermondsey was bestowed upon this priory by King Henry I, and a church built near it.

² Brady ii. 298.

³ Preserved among the Cottonian M.SS. in the British Museum. Vesp. A. xxv, fol. 41-6.

gryms, and when he had made an end of his sermon the pictur was torn all to peces ; then was the pictur of Saynt Saviour that had stand in Barmsey Abbey many years in Southwarke takyn down."

In the grounds that belonged to the late James Riley, Esq. (situate at the end of the present churchyard), a pyramid was erected for the purpose of receiving the Saxon cross, and one half of the diagonals belonging to the line of wall of the Abbey. A small square Roman tablet was also placed above the cross with the following notice—“ This Obelisk was erected by James Riley, A.D. 1806 ; with stones of the ancient Abbey of Bermondsey, to perpetuate the ornaments used therein.”

THE CONVENTUAL CHURCH.

The Conventual Church of St. Saviour's of Bermondsey occupied the ground between Long Walk and the present churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen ; tradition even reports that hereabouts was a churchyard belonging to the aforesaid church.

In digging the foundation of the wall which encloses the present churchyard in Abbey Street, many bones were found ; some lying in the order in which they were interred, not having been disturbed before ; and the late Mr. Ash, leather-dresser, who then resided in Long Walk, in sinking some pits found a stone coffin containing

bones, and these circumstances help to confirm the opinion that the Conventional Church stood on the ground above stated.

It appears to have been founded by Aylwin Child, who dedicated it to our Saviour.

The Doomsday Record, which was begun in a year or two after, speaks of it as then newly erected, and as a beautiful structure ; but no traces of it have been preserved whereby we may form a judgment of its size or style of building. It was taken down by Sir Thomas Pope, after he had purchased the site of the abbey, in 1541, and the materials disposed of, as hath been already related in the foregoing account of the manor.

*The following Persons were buried in this Church:*¹—

ADELAIDE or Adelize, daughter of the Countess of Beau-mont in France, wife of Hugh de Grentmaisnil, was interred here in the time of William Rufus or Henry I.

WILLIAM, Earl of Moreteign and Cornwall, son of Robert, who possessed a hide of land in the manor of Ber-monsey at the time of the general survey, was also interred here in the beginning of Henry the First's reign.

MARY, daughter of Malcolm third, King of Scotland, sister of Maud, wife of Henry I, died 18th April, 1115, and was buried in this church, with the following inscription on her tomb:—

Nobilis his tumulata jacet Comitissa Maria Actibus hæc nituit; larga, benigna, fuit. Regum sanguis erat; morum probitate vigebat, Compatiens inopi in arce Poli.

¹ Stow.

Loustane Provost, Shrive or Doomsman of London,
1115.

SIR THOMAS BOWES, Knt.; and Dame Elizabeth, his wife.

SIR THOMAS PIKEWORTH, Knt.

DAME ANNE AUDLEY bequeathed her body to be laid here by her will dated in November, 1497, and would have a priest to pray for the souls of John, late Lord Audley, her husband; and James, late Lord Audley, her son; and John Rogers, late her husband; George, son to John, Lord Audley.

JOHN WINKEFIELD, Esq.

SIR NICHOLAS BLONKETT, Knt.

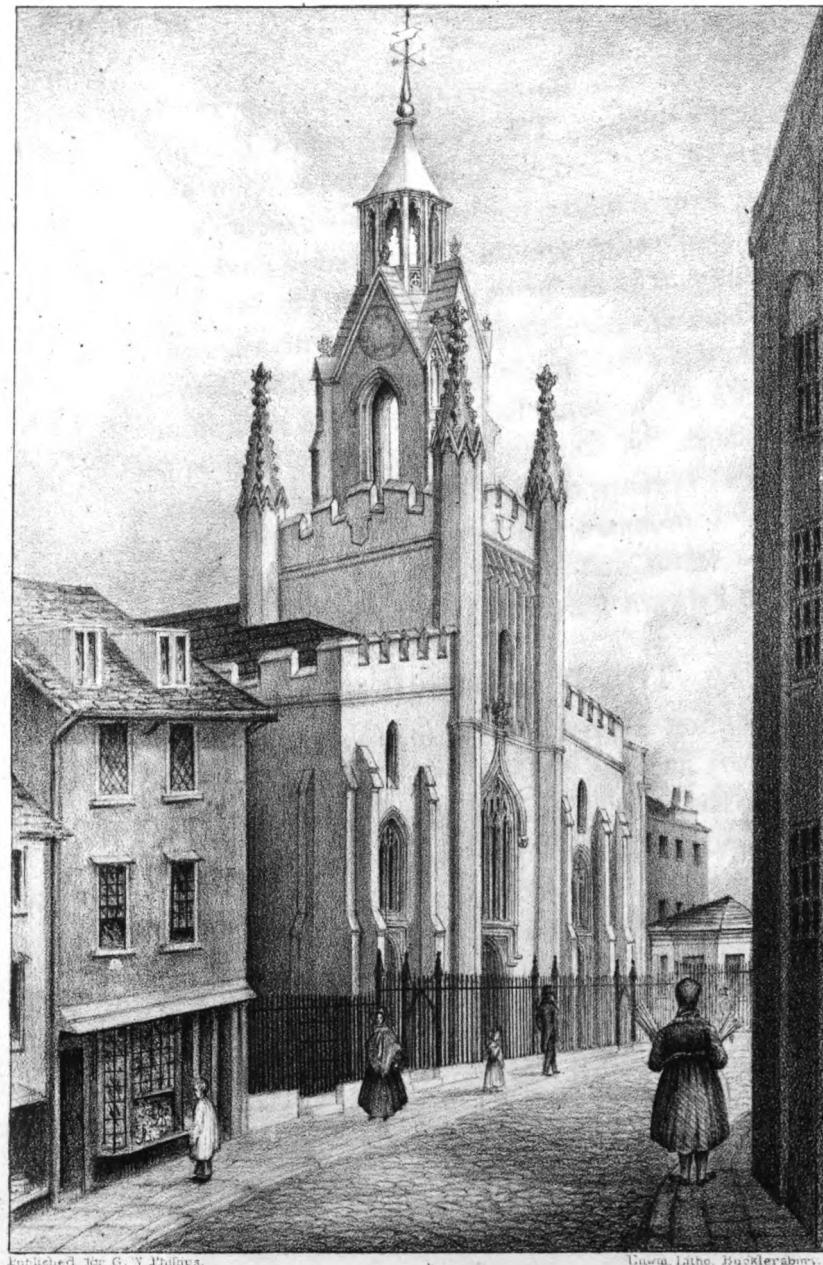
DAME BRIDGET, wife to William Trussel Holgrave, Baron of the Exchequer.

MARGARETT DE LA POLE appears to have been buried here; for by her will (made 12th Edward IV, and proved 1473,) she bequeathed her body to be laid here, in the Chapel called the Virgin's Chapel, on the left hand of the altar.

Funeral Procession of Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who died at Bermondsey House.

The following account of the Funeral Procession of Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, who died at Bermondsey House in the year 1583, is taken from *Stow* in his summary of the *Chronicles of England*.—“On the ninth of June (1583), deceased Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, Lorde Chamberlaine to her Majestie, a Knight of the Garter, at Bermondsey beside London; and was on the eighth of July following conveyed through

the same City of London toward Newhall in Essex there to be buried. First went before him forty-five poore men in blacke gownes, then on horseback 120 serving men in blacke coats, then 25 in blacke gownes or cloakes, besides the Heraldes at Arms; then the deceased Earle in a charriot covered with blacke velvet, drawn by foure goodly geldings, next after was led the Earle's steed covered with blacke velvet, then Sir Henrie Ratcliffe the succeeding Earle, chiefe mourner, and eight other lords all in blacke; then the Lord Major and Aldermen of London riding in murrey; and then on foot the Gentlemen of Graie's Inn, and last of all the Merchant Tailors in their livery, for that the said Earle was a brother of their company, as many Noblemen and famous Princes, Kings of this realm before him, had been." By a codicil annexed to his will dated 21st May, 1583, ordered that his executors should keep house at Bermondsey twenty days after his interment, on which they were to expend £1500, and no more. But the funeral charges alone came to £1629. 5s. 0½d.; and the expences of house-keeping to £159. 8s. 2d. The inventory of his effects at this place amounted to £1585. Mr. Walpole informs us that he bequeathed £1500 to be expended on his tomb only; and that Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Mildmay, and others, his executors, agreed with Richard Stephens for the making and



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Gawin, Lathe, Bucklerbury.

WEST FRONT OF S^T. MARY MAGDALEN, BERMONDSEY.

setting it up in Boreham Church, in Essex, where it still remains. This Stephens was a Dutch statuary, painter and medallist, and no common artist. The figures on the tomb are of his execution, and in a good style; and the whole charge paid to him for his part of the work was £292. 12s. 8d¹

There are some traces in the parish register of the family of the Earls of Sussex residing here in 1595, but the name has not been met with in any title-deeds or records relating to the site of the Abbey. Perhaps the Sussex family were possessors of those premises which had belonged to our Lady of Pouncival, and which were granted by Edward VI. to Edward Lord Clinton and Say.²

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The first Parochial Church here, of which we have any account, was situate where the present is, on the east side of Bermondsey Street, northward and contiguous to the priory. It was dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen, and is supposed to have been erected by the convent for the use of their servants and tenants, and at length to have been made parochial for the benefit of the neighbourhood in general. The date of its foundation is not known; but it was probably in the reign of Edward II. A turret was added to this church in 1519, and a south aisle in 1610. But the body of the fabric becoming ruinous, and part of it

¹ Dugdale Bar. 2, 287. Anecdotes of Painting I, 160.

² Lyson.

having actually fallen in 1680, the whole was, the same year, taken down and rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners.

The present structure, erected in 1680, is of brick work, covered with plaster, having quoins, with door and window cases of stone. The roof is camered, supported by Tuscan columns, and covered with tiles. The galleries have oak fronts, adorned with cherubims, fruit-leaves, &c. The pulpit and pews are well made, of the same sort of timber with which the walls are wainscoated, near eight feet high. The whole consisting of a nave and two aisles, is floored with bricks, except about the communion-table, where it is paved with black and white marble. The altar piece was adorned with a cornice and large compass pediment. The decalogue, in two tablets, is placed between the paternoster and creed, and these between the figures of Moses and Aaron. The length of this Church is 76 feet, the breadth 61 feet; the height to the roof 30 feet; and the tower, which contains a clock and three bells, is 80 feet high.

The South Gallery was erected, and the Church repaired, at the expense of the parishioners, A.D. 1793. The west front of the Church, with the tower, was repaired and beautified, and the large ancient Gothic window restored after the designs, and under the superintendence, of George Porter, Architect, A.D. 1830.

Among the Communion Plate belonging to this

Church is a very curious ancient silver Salver, now used for the collection of the alms, a drawing of which was exhibited in 1831, before the Society of Antiquaries, by Jno. Buckler, Esq., F.S.A. On the centre piece is a beautiful chased engraving of a Knight kneeling before a female, who is about to place a helmet on his head. The scene is the gate of a castle or town. From the long pointed soleretts of the Knight, the roundills before his armpits, and the form of his helmet, this fine specimen of ancient art may be assigned to the reign of Edward II. It is presumed this article belonged to the Abbey of Bermondsey, and was thence transferred, by purchase or otherwise, to the Parish.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE COMMUNION TABLE:—

Near

This place lies interred
the Body of Nathaniel Roffey, Esq. of
this Parish, who died 22nd June, 1733,

Aged 50 Years.

He was High Sheriff for this
County, in the year 1720.

Also the Body of
Mrs. Mary Roffey, his wife,
who died 25th March, 1765, Aged 83;
with ten of their Children.
This Monument is erected
by their three Surviving Sons,
James, William, and Samuel.

Sacred
to the memory of
Elizabeth,
wife of Mr. Henry Gaitskell,
of the Paragon, New Kent Road,
formerly of this parish ;
she departed this life
the 26th July, 1822,
In the 53rd year of her age.

The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God,
and there shall no torment touch them.

In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die,
but they are in peace.—*Wisdom*, Ch. iii. 1, 2, 3.

The remains of the above are deposited in the vault beneath,
together with her three infant children,
Alicia, who died 19th July, 1796, aged 4 months ;
Henry, who died 10th May, 1800, aged 6 months ;
Eliza Jane, who died 20th February, 1801, aged 12 hours.
John Frederick, third son of the above,
of the Hon. E. I. C. Civil Service,
died at Muttra, Bengal,
on 12th September, 1833, aged 22 years.

Sacred likewise to the memory of
Mr. Henry Gaitskell,
of Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, formerly of this Parish,
whose remains are placed in the same vault with his wife and
children.

He departed this life 4th March, 1836, aged 68.

The advice and affection of such invaluable parents
are deeply engraven on the hearts of their surviving children,
who sorrow not even as others, which have no hope, for if
we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also

which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.—1 *Thess.* iv. 13, 14.

“ Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost.”—*Titus* iii. 5.

“ Jesus said I am the way the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me.”—*John* xiv. 6.

“ All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.”—*John* vi. 37.

He has left a widow to mourn his irreparable loss.

Sacred to the Memory
of the Reverend Henry Cox Mason, M.A.,
Curate, Lecturer, and afterwards Rector of this Parish,
A faithful and eloquent Preacher of the Gospel,
A Benevolent and useful man,
possessing deservedly
the esteem of the public, and friendship of his Parishioners.
He died February 3rd, 1804, fully assured of being
“ a Sinner sav'd by grace,”
in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Also of Mary Mason, relict of the above Rev. Henry Cox Mason,
who departed this life March 17, 1832, aged 79 years.

Sacred
to the Memory of
Beriah Drew, Esq.
who, for a period of 46 years, filled the office of
Vestry Clerk of this Parish,
by election of the inhabitants,
And departed this life the 24th April, 1829,
in the 77th year of his age.

Also of Jane, relict of the above,
who died 25th October, 1834, in the 76th year of her age.

This monument is erected by
their surviving children,
as a tribute of affectionate respect to
two of the best of parents.

Let us not be weary in well doing.

Sacred

to the memory of Joseph Watson, LL.D. who for
more than thirty-seven years held the important situation
of teacher to the first public institution in this country
for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, which was established
in this Parish A.D. 1792. The institution commenced with
only 6 pupils,

and he was spared, by Divine Providence,
to devote his talents to the instruction of more than
one thousand.

The difficulties which he had to encounter he overcame by a
proportionate industry, and the success which attended
his exertions

was witnessed by the attainments of his pupils, and the honorable
and useful stations which many of them occupied in society.

To the future instructors of the Deaf and Dumb
he has afforded a convincing proof
that gentleness will create teachableness,
and that firmness will supply the place of severity.
He died 23rd November, 1829, aged 63.

On a black marble under the Communion—

Where once the famous Elton did intrust
The preservation of his sacred dust,
Lies pious Whittaker; both justly twin'd,
Both dead, one grave, both living had one mind,
And by their dissolution have supply'd
The hungry Grave, and Fame and Heaven beside.

This stone protects their bones ; while Fame enrolls
 These deathless names, and Heaven embrace their souls.
 The said Whittaker departed this life 1st June, 1654,
 Aged 55 years.

Here lyeth the body of
 Mr. William Williams,
 who had to wife Susanna, daughter of
 Mr. Thomas Goble,
 with whom he lived 37 yeares, in the feare of God,
 and had issue 3 sonnes and 3 daughters,
 and dyed in the faith of Christ,
 November 22nd, Ann. Dom. 1661,
 being the 69th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of
 Susanna,
 the wife of William Williams,
 who lived in the feare of God, and died in the faith
 of Jesus Christ, departed this life
 February 24th, Anno Dom. 1664, aged 44,
 Thus youth and age, and all things pass away,
 Thy turn is now, as hures was yesterday.

On the south side of the Communion Table—

Near
 This place lies interred
 the remains of
 Mr. Daniel Jennings,
 late of this parish,
 who departed this life the 10th day of September, 1770,
 Aged 47 years.

Also Ann his wife,
 who died February 8th, 1786. Aged 77 years.

Sacred to the memory
of Mrs. Dorothy Darnell,
wife of Mr. William Darnell,
of Hail-Weston, in the county of Huntingdon,
died Aug. 11th, 1788,
Aged 53 years.

Elizabeth Joanna died May, 1781,
Aged 15 years.

Mrs. Priscilla Pine died Nov. 23, 1794,
Aged 24 years,
Daughters of the above.

Also the above Mr. William Darnell
died September 21st, 1810, aged 78 years.

Mr. William Darnell, of this parish,
son of the above,
died February 5th, 1815, aged 52 years.

Also to the memory
of Mr. James Robson, of this parish,
died July 28th, 1807, aged 63 years,
a man universally respected.

Mrs. Katherine Robson, wife of the above,
died July 22nd, 1830. Aged 87 years.

Mr. William Robson, son of the above,
died October 28, 1830. Aged 47 years.

He rests
in peace.

Sacred

To the memory of
Mr. Ralph Page,
late of this Parish,

who departed this life December 22nd, 1819,
in the 74th year of his age.

“Blessed is the memory of the just.”

Also Ralph Page, son of the above,
died November 11th, 1833, in the 61st year of his age.

Also Rachael Page, great grandchild of the above,
died November 7, 1833, aged 8 years.

Also William Stone Page,
died December 12th, 1833, aged 9 months.

Sacred to the memory of
Elizabeth

the beloved wife of John Gibson, Esq., formerly of Ramsgate,
and the honored mother of the Rev. J. E. Gibson,

Rector of this Parish,

who died October 1st, 1834, aged 66 years,
deeply and deservedly regretted.

In the several relations of domestic and social life
she ever proved herself the tender parent,
the faithful consort, the warm and disinterested friend,
the humble-minded and sincere Christian.

To all within the sphere of her influence she so endeared herself,
by her mild and unassuming manner, her goodness of heart,
her integrity and consistency of conduct,
that it is difficult to say, whether she lived most
in the affections of her family or friends.

He who knew her worth, and feels but too sensibly her loss,
 inscribes this tablet,
 inadequate as it is to do justice to her virtues,
 in grateful acknowledgment of a life
 unceasingly devoted to his comfort and happiness,
 and the welfare of her children.

Also of Sophia Gibson, daughter of the aforesaid, who
 died April 10th, 1836, aged 38 years.

And of the above-named John Gibson, Esq.
 who died October 29, 1836,
 Aged 81 Years.

“The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.”

Ps. 112.

In the Family Vault behind the Chancel
 are deposited the remains of
 Miss Mary Ann Field,
 who departed this life 2nd February, 1827, aged 22.
 Oh lost too soon ! in Beauty's earliest bloom,
 Torn from our love, and hurried to the tomb ;
 Closed are those eyes that beam'd with heavenly truth,
 Gone like a dream, the promise of thy youth.
 Yet in the hallowed dust, where never maid
 More fair, more loved, more innocent, was laid.
 All peace be thine !——Await th' Almighty will,
 Then rise to endless life, an angel still.

Sacred to the memory
 of John Meek,
 of this Parish, who departed this life May 24, 1814,
 Aged 45 Years.

Also Sarah Meek, relict of the above,
who died and was interred at Northallerton, Yorkshire,
August 19th, 1821, aged 45 years.
“ Be ye likewise ready.”

In a vault behind the Chancel
are deposited the remains of
Mrs. Elizabeth Hardwidge, wife of Mr. James Hardwidge,
Needle-maker to her Majesty Queen Charlotte,
died 4th day of September, 1811,
in the 45th year of her age.
As a good wife and an exemplary mother,
her loss will be long deplored by her
surviving family and friends.

Also Artemesia, eldest daughter of the
above, died 31st March, 1804,
who, moulded in nature's fairest form,
the delight of her parents and friends, gifted
with sensibility and every virtuous attraction,
was taken from hence to a better world in
the short space of 14 days' illness, which was
spent in piety and resignation to her Maker's
will, in the 18th year of her age.

Also 6 others of their children,
who died in their infancy.

Also the above Mr. James Hardwidge,
died 7th July, 1819, aged 63 years.

In a vault beneath
lie the mortal remains of
Charles Fox,
Formerly of Bishops-Waltham, Hants.,
and late of the Grange, Bermondsey,

who left this world for a better
on the 27th day of March, 1823,

In the 44th year of his age,
ever to be remembered while kindred ties exist
as the most affectionate of husbands,
and the kindest of Fathers.

Likewise to the memory of his eldest daughter,
Frances Sarah,
who died on the 23rd day of December; 1826,
in the 17th year of her age,
at Worcester ; and was interred
in Claines Church Yard, Worcestershire.
So bloomed the Rose and dropped.

On a marble tablet, ornamented with columns,
entablature, and pediment of the composite order :

M. S.
SISTE VIATOR !
Quis heic jacet
Operæ pretium tibi scire ;
NEMPE Gulielmus CASTELLUS ARMIGER
NAVALIS MERCATORII apud REDROFIAM NAUPEGUS ;
In Agro SVRRIENSI Trenarcha ;
Militiæ quæ ejusdem (Majorem vocant) Instructor :
Et ob fidelem operam in ijs muneribus navatam,
serenissimo R. CARLO 2^{ndo} inter paucos charus.
Vir in arte suâ præstantissimus ;
Cujus si Pietatem in Deum, in Regem fidem,
In Pauperes Munificentiam,
In Omnes Comitatem spectes,
Parem illi inter superstites ægrè invenies :
Plura dicere non opus est —
Abi, et Imitare.
Obiit die 26 Lunij 1681 anno Etatis et suæ 54.

In
 Memory of
Mr. Jeremiah Riley,
 late of this Parish,
 Woolstapler,
 died May 23, 1800,
 aged 77 years.

Also
 Mary his wife
 died November 24, 1789,
 aged 57 years.

Near
 this place lies the body of
 Mrs. Elizabeth Wood,
 who departed this life 19 Aug. 1730,
 aged 42 years.
 She was wife to Basil, son of
 Basil Wood, Esq.
 in the county of Salop,
 who departed this life in the island of Jamaica,
 14th August, 1734.

In memory of
Mr. John Hind,
 formerly of Gibraltar,
 Ob. 17th of December, 1800. **Æ. 76.**

Also of Ann his wife,
 Ob. 6th of January, 1789. **Æt. 63.**
 Worthy patterns of Piety
 and virtue.

Sacred
to the memory of
Mary Ann, daughter of
Colonel Sir Arthur Owen, Bart.
who died June 1st, 1812,
deeply lamented,
aged 35.

In the vault of this Church
are interred the remains of
Mary Ann Muskett,
the beloved wife of George Alfred Muskett,
of this Parish,
who, after a short but happy union of 11 months,
departed this life
on the 22nd day of April, 1809,
aged 20 years.

To the revered memory of her whose amiable qualifications
adorned human nature, and displayed
a bright example of female excellence,
this tribute to departed worth
is paid by an affectionate husband, who thus records
her virtues and his loss.

On a monument against the wall, at the South
entrance:

Near this place lyeth the body of William Browning, Esq.
Fellmonger, who departed this life the 11th May, 1758, aged
81 years. Also Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1727, aged
49 years; and their two sons, viz. The Reverend
Mr. William Browning, Rector of this
Parish, who died in 1740, aged 38
years; and Stephen Browning, who died
in 1724, aged 12 years.

On another opposite :

Sacred to the memory of
James Riley, Esq. of Abbey House,
 in this Parish,
 who departed this life April **xxvi, MDCCXXV,**
 in the **LXI** year of his age.

Also of James, his eldest son,
 who died at Paris **xxv Feb. MDCCXXIX**, aged **xxxiii.**
 His remains lie interred in the cemetery of
 Montmartre, near that city.

Also of Christian, relict of James Riley, Senior,
 who died at Harrowgate, Aug. 19th, 1837, aged 75 years.

The following was on a stone in the Church.
 (It is preserved by Aubrey) :

Here lyeth the body of
 Deborah,
 the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Mauduit,
 died September 19, 1703,
 aged 5 months.
 Elizabeth Mauduit died in May, 1707, aged 6 months.
 John Mauduit died July 25, 1707, aged 1 year.
 Of such is the kingdom of God.

Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Mauduit,
 Minister of the Gospel,
 died March 10, 1713, aged 41 years.
 Hic jacet Isa Mauduit Corpus V.D.M.
 Sanguine qui Clarus, doctrina religione
 Atque piis verbis eximiusque fuit
 Et obiit 8 die Aprilis, Annosque Dom.
 Ætatis sue 56. MDCCXVIII.

In the South aisle :

Near this place
 lie interred the remains of
 William Mason, Esq.
 late of this parish, who
 died 29th September, 1791,
 in the 73rd year of his age.
 " Mihi enim vivere Christus ; et
 mori lucrum."

Also the body of
 Mary Willy Mason, widow of
 the above, who died 11th, December, 1799,
 in the 87th year of her age.

Near this place
 lie interred the remains of
 Mr. John Butler,
 of this parish,
 who died April 9th, 1793,
 aged 62 years.
 " Be ye also ready."

Also of
 Mrs. Elizabeth Butler,
 wife of the above,
 who died 1st February, 1816,
 in the 89th year of her age.

Against a pillar in the nave of the Church :

Sub,
Tumulo,
qui haud procul ab Ostio inter
Orientem et Meridiem sito Erigitur,
Requiescant Cineres
Gulielmi Steavens, Militis
Qui 5^{to} die Martij 1712^{mo} Ætat Suæ 54^{to}
ab hâc Luce (Meliorum Visurus)
discessit.
In cujus Memoriam
Thomas Steavens, Armiger,
ejus Gener, hoc qualecunque
Monumentum posuit.

Sacred to the memory of
Ann, wife of
Lawrence Banks, Esq.
who died Jan. 2nd, 1806,
aged 40 years;
and their infant daughter.
Forgive, bless'd shade ! the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like this :
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stay'd thy progress to the realms of bliss.

On a black marble tablet :

This tablet records the death of
Robert Rich, Esquire,
late of this parish,
who died on the 6th April, 1829, in the 77th year of his age,
and was interred in a family vault in this Church-yard.

It is due to the memory of this excellent person
to engrave on this durable stone
that by his persevering industry and assiduity
he attained to that happy independence
which enabled him
to stand foremost, in the days of danger,
as the protector of his Church and King;
having been honored with the command
of the Loyal Bermondsey Volunteers,
and that as testimonials of his high value
in the community, he was intrusted
with His Majesty's Commission of the Peace
for the Counties of Surrey and Middlesex,
and was appointed a deputy Lieutenant,
for the former County.

In private life
The deceased was piously moral and exemplary,
leaving his consort of 50 years,
and seven children,
gratefully impressed by his undeviating
virtuous example.

In the same vault
were interred the remains of his widow,
Sarah,
the second daughter of William Bennet, Esq.
of Faversham, in the County of Kent,
who, having survived her husband nearly three years,
died, most sincerely regretted,
on the 22nd day of April, 1832,
In the 74th year of her age.

Sacred
to the memory of
Mr. William Fox,
late of Leicester,
whose remains are deposited
in the vault near this pillar.

He died
25 day of February, 1810,
aged 38 Years.

Also the remains of the
Infant daughter
of Mr. John Dabbs, of this Parish,
who died
the 23rd day of September, 1800,
aged 9 days.

At the west end of the Church, without the
Choir, are the following :

Near here lies the body of
Joseph Heaton,
died April 3rd, 1742,
aged 67 years.

He was a lover of liberty,
and a sincere friend.

And also the bodys of
Rebecca his wife,
died Aug. 6, 1715,
aged 35 years.

Rebecca, their daughter,
died June 3rd, 1733,
aged 24 years.

Joseph, their son,
died Feb. 4, 1729,
aged 15 years.

Joseph Heaton, father
of y^e aboves^d Jos. Heaton,
died 4th October, 1728,
aged 78 years.

Nathaniel, his son,
died March 8, 1709,
aged 28 years.

Sarah, his daughter,
died May 16, 1715,
aged 32 years.

Sacred to the memory
of Mr. John Day, late of this Parish,
Tanner,
who died Feb. 3, 1801,
aged 38 years.

Sacred
to the memory of
Isaac Heaton, Esq.
who departed this life 9th July, 1774,
aged 69 years.

Also Isaac Heaton, Esq.
Son of the above,
who departed this life 3rd July, 1810,
aged 76 years.

Near this place
lieth the body of
Mr. Francis Baynham Bryan,
who departed this life
October 22nd, 1821,
Aged 39 years.
He liv'd belov'd, and died lamented.

The following are on flat stones, in the South aisle, almost effaced, but are preserved by Stow:—

William Castell, Shipwright at Redriff, Justice of the Peace, Major of the Militia of Surrey. A man most excellent in his heart. 1681.

Margarett Castell, wife of William Castell, Shipwright, 1635.

And Margarett, daughter of William Castell, 1640.

Also William Castell, Shipwright, 1649.

Edward Walduck, Citizen and Cooper of London, 1691.

Humphrey Seile, 1686.

Peter Theobalds, of this parish, who had to wife Mary, daughter of John Terry, Alderman of the City of Canterbury, 1650.

Susanna Collins, wife of Philip Collins, 1673.

Captain Richard York, with his nine children.

John Cheesman, Gent. 1665;

and Margarett, his grand-daughter, 1663;

and Margarett, his wife, 1681.

In the North aisle—

Elizabeth Hickman, dying in child-bed, 1672.

Joseph Hickman, 1686, and Elizabeth, his wife, 1688.

Peter Bousine, 1696, and Andrew Bousine, 1690;

and Benjamin and Anne Bousine, 1696.

Against the South Wall, on the outside of the
Church—

In a vault beneath
are deposited the remains of
Mr. William Steavens,
who died 17th September, 1711, aged 81 years.
Also Sir William Steavens, Knt.
who served the Offices of
High Sheriff and Justice of the Peace
for this County,
and died 5th March, 1712, aged 54 years;
also three sons and three daughters
of Thomas Steavens, Esq. namely—
Thomas died 24th Oct. 1714, aged 2 years 6 months.
Edward .. 7th Aug. 1717, .. 6 months.
William .. 14th Sep. 1718, .. 7 years 5 months.
Mary .. 26th Oct. 1722, .. 2 years 7 months.
Mary .. 26th Apl. 1723, .. 2 months.
Susannah .. 14th Apl. 1734, .. 20 years.
Also Sir Thomas Steavens, Knt.
who served the Offices of
High Sheriff and Justice of the Peace for this County,
and died 1st Sep. 1738, aged 62 years.
Also Dame Mary, daughter of
Sir William Steavens, and wife of the above
Sir Thomas Steavens,
who died 27th Nov. 1748, aged 61 years.

The present Church-yard of St. Mary Magdalen
was enlarged in the year 1810, by taking about
16 feet in width of the old Conventual ground.¹

¹ At that time forming a part of the gardens to the back of the houses in Long Walk, and now made a public thoroughfare called Abbey Street.

It is enclosed by a brick wall 10 feet under ground, and 2 feet above, on the top of which is an iron railing.

The following are some of the most remarkable inscriptions in the Church-yard :—

Mr. David Wightman,
of Artillery Street, Bermondsey,
whose death was occasioned by a cut
in his thumb, 11th Jan. 1814,
aged 28 years.

Sacred
to the Memory of
Mary, wife
of William Collyer of Long Lane,
died 3rd August, 1815,
aged 60 years,
being afflicted 19 years and 7 months with the
Rheumatism, and was under 19 Doctors without any good
effect.
Likewise
of Sarah,
second wife, who died 28th March, 1824,
aged 42 years,
after an illness of three quarters of an hour.

Mrs. Sarah Utton,
wife of Mr. Richard Utton of this Parish,
who departed this life 31st Jan. 1823,
in her 78th year,
who patiently bore three years affliction
with the Dropsy, and underwent 25
operations, in which 157 gallons
of water was taken from her.

Mrs. Susanna Wood,
 wife of Mr. James Wood,
 of the Kent Road, Mathematical Instrument maker,
 died, after a long and painful illness,
 16th June, 1810, in the 58th year of her age.

She was tapped 97 times,
 and had 461 gallons of water taken from her,
 without ever lamenting her case
 or fearing the operations.

Also
 the above Mr. James Wood,
 died 10th May, 1837, aged 108 years,
 much and deservedly regretted.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 Mr. James Black,
 of this Parish,
 Oil and Colour Man,
 aged 31 years ;
 Elizabeth his wife,
 aged 25 years ;
 and Maria their daughter,
 aged 3 years and 5 months ;
 who were unfortunately suffocated in the
 dreadful fire at their house, No. 150, Bermondsey Street,
 June 23rd, 1817.

Also of Emily, infant daughter of the above,
 aged 7 months, who died
 5th July following, in
 consequence of the above
 calamitous event.

RECTORY OF BERMONDSEY.

The Benefice, which is a Rectory, is in the Deanery of Southwark, and Diocese of Winchester. In the Liber Valorum of Henry VIII it is rated at £15. 11s. 8½d. and is charged with the payment of £1. 10s. 10¾d. to the King for tenths; 2s. 1d. to the Bishop of Synodals; and 7s. 7½d. to the Archdeacon of Surrey for Procurations.

Patrons.	Rectors.	Date.
Prior and Convent } of Bermondsey.	John de Ecclesia,	30 Nov. 1291.
"	John Augustin de London,	17 Mar. 1299.
"	John de Albini.	
"	Simon de Lausell,	29 May, 1315.
"	Hugh de Babington,	resigned 1322.
"	William de Montesfunte,	resigned 23 Jan. 1323.
Bishop of Winchester—	Nicholas de Ficton,	January 1323.
Prior and Convent } of Bermondsey.	Robert Belde,	8 Feb. 1324, ces. May 8, 1329.
"	Walter Wheston de Stratford,	8 May, 1329, ces 1338-9.
John, Earl of Warren—	John Fitz-Adam Cissoris,	3 Mar. 1338-9, resigned 1340.
Prior and Convent } of Bermondsey.	Peter * * * 1	Feb. 1340.
"	John Lorkin,	ces. 1381.
"	Robert Tolthorpe,	20 Mar. 1381-2, ces. 1383.
"	Thomas Thokes,	24 July, 1383.
"	Thomas Port,	6 April, 1394.
"	Thomas Goche,	ces. 1400.

Patrons.	Rectors.	Date.
Prior and Convent of Bermondsey.	John Preston, 12 Jan. 1400, died 19 May, 1406.	
"	Henry Dyryk, 9 June, 1406.	
"	Walter Euston, <i>alias</i> Boydoun, died 1448-9.	
"	Robert Burton, 18 Feb. 1448-9, re- signed 1459.	
"	John Andever, 15 Oct. 1459, died 1480.	
"	William London, LL.B. 1480-1, ces. 1482.	
"	Walter Newton, 16 May, 1482, died Aug. 1482.	
"	Robert Waryng, 5 Sep. 1482, ces. 1482.	
"	Robert Warde, 22 Feb. 1484-5.	
"	John Best, resigned 1502.	
"	Richard Wyllys, 26 July, 1502, died 1523.	
"	John Fayrwall, M.A., 1 Oct. 1523, ces. 1537.	
"	Edward Collys, 10 Dec. 1537, resigned 1537.	
"	Thomas Ippeswell, M.A., 14 Mar. 1537-8, died 1543.	
John Gele	Richard Gele or Gyle, 10 Aug. 1543.	
Sir Thomas Pope ..	John Lewys or Lewdys, B.D., 16 Mar. 1533-4.	
"	Alexander Inglish died 1571.	
Robert Trappes	John Baron, 2 May, 1571.	
"	William Stanninought, M.A. resigned 1581.	
"	John Ryder, M.A., 6 Jan. 1581-2.	
"	William Stere, died 1604.	
Rowland Trappes ..	Edward Elton, B.D., 30 Jan. 1605, died 1624.	

Patrons.	Rectors.	Date.
Rowland Trappes ..	Thomas Paske, D.D., 1624, ejected 1644.	
"	Jeremiah Whittaker, died June 1, 1654.	
"	Richard Parr, D.D. 1654, resigned 1682.	
Thomas Trappes....	Alexander Forbes, D.D. 17 Apl. 1682, ces. 1696.	
James Gray	Stephen Heath, 24 Nov. 1696, died 1723-4.	
William Browning ..	William Tasswell, D.D., 10 Feb. 1723, resigned 1726-7.	
"	William Browning, M.A., 16 Feb. 1726-7, died 23 Dec. 1740.	
"	John Paget, M.A.	
William Hambly ..	Peter Pinnel, D.D., 12 Mar. 1744-5, ces. Jan. 1777.	
"	Thomas Hambly, B.C.L., 1777, died 21 Apl. 1802.	
Mrs. Hambly	Henry Cox Mason, M.A., 24 July, 1802, died 3 Feb.	
"	Charles Hughes, M.A. 1804.	
"	William Payler, M.A. 1812.	
"	Andrews Kersteman, M.A. 1814.	
"	John Edgar Gibson, M.A. 1827.	

LECTURERS OF BERMONDSEY.

Gilbert Crockett	1686
Henry Lamb.....	1702
Thomas Dimblebee	1723
Thomas Forrester.....	1738
Farmacy Malthus	1741
Henry Cox Mason, M.A.	1782
William Mann, M.A.	1804
William Curling, B.A.....	1830
William Deey, B.A.....	1833
William Harrison, M.A.	1840

Edward Elton published a volume of Sermons, in folio, “on St. Paul’s Epistle to the Romans,” together with an “Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians,” and other works.

Jeremiah Whittaker was a member of the Assembly of Divines, and is said to have been remarkable for his skill in the Oriental languages. There is extant a sermon preached at his funeral with an account of his life by Simeon Ashe. He was succeeded by his son William, who was author of a few single sermons, and was ejected at the Restoration.

THE REGISTER.

The Parish Register commences in 1548—
1 Edward VI,—and is written in a remarkable
neat and legible hand. In 1604 the following
extraordinary entry appears :—

“AUGUST.

“The forme of a solemne vowe made betwixt a man and his wife, havinge been longe absent, through which occasion, the woman being married to another man, tooke her againe as followeth :—

“THE MAN’S SPEACH.

“Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so longe absented mysealfe from thee, whereby thou shouldest be occasioned to take another man to be thy husband. Therefore I do now vowe and promise, in the sight of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne; and will not onlie forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties as I promised at our marriage.”

“THE WOMAN’S SPEACH.

“Raphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have, in thy absence, taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and

forsake him, and do promise to kepe mysealfe only unto thee duringe life, and to perform all duties which I first promised unto thee at our marriage.' "

Then follows a short occasional prayer ; and the entry concludes thus :—

" The first day of August, 1604, Raphe Goodchild, of the parish of Barking, in Thames Street, and Elizabeth his wife, were agreed to live together, and thereupon gave their hands one to another, makinge either of them a solemne vowe to doe in the presence of us

" WILLIAM STERE, Parson,

" EDWARD COKER, and

" RICHARD EIRIES, Clerk."

The following entry is also remarkable :—

" JAMES HERRIOT, Esq. and ELIZABETH JOSEY, Gen^t were married Jan. 4th, 1624-5.—N.B. This JAMES HERRIOT was one of the forty children of his father, a Scotchman."

The following instances of longevity occur :—

SARAH TERRY, widow, aged 98 years ; buried 12th Feb. 1741-2.

Mrs. LOVEJOY, aged 100, from Bermondsey Street ; buried 15th July, 1744.

Mr. LANGWORTHY, of Long Lane, Leather-cutter, aged 103 ; buried 4th Sept. 1750.

Mrs. OWEN, from Dog Lane, aged 104 ; buried 19th Aug. 1762.

Mrs. REBECCA HARROWMAN, aged 99 ; buried 16th Dec. 1764.

JOSEPH DAY, from Bermondsey Street, aged 105 ; buried 11th June, 1769.

JARVIS WHITEHEAD, from Dock-head, aged 96 ; buried 13th Feb. 1776.

HENRY PHILLIPS, aged 100 ; buried 3rd October, 1774.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE CHURCH AND POOR.

Mr. THOMAS KENDALL gave two tenements called the Per Annum Almshouses.

Mr. OWEN ALIM gave a house and garden : the rents to buy bread and coals.

	Per Annum. £ s. d.
Mr. HUGH FULL gave for bread for ever	2 12 0
WILLIAM GARDNER, Esq. gave for ever	10 10 0
and £6 : 13 for a Communion Cup, and £10 to the poor.	
Mr. STEPHEN SKIDMORE gave for fuel for ever ..	1 0 0
RALPH PRATT, Esq. gave for ever	2 13 4
Mr. FRANCIS TERRELL gave for ever 6 chaldrons of coals	6 0 0
Mrs. LOUIZA EASSON gave two houses in Marigold Alley.	
Mr. RICHARD ARCHDEN gave for one dozen of bread, weekly, for ever	2 12 0
Mr. THOMAS CHIBBALD gave £100, which pur- chased free land at Yelding, now	5 10 0
Free land at Marden, purchased for the poor, now	12 0 0
Mr. BARNARD HYDE gave 10s. a-piece every tenth year to eighteen poor maids and widows of this parish.	
Mr. RICHARD LOCKWOOD gave two houses and ground for ever	8 10 0
Mrs. JANE TRAPP gave £100 to purchase free lands for the poor, and for two yearly sermons, now	6 0 0
Mr. JOHN FIMNER gave to poor sick persons for ever, and twenty Bibles, yearly, for ever	5 0 0
Mr. HENRY MARTIN gave for Bibles for ever ..	3 0 0
Mr. HENRY SMITH gave for ever	20 0 0

Mr. JOHN MARSHALL and Mr. ROBERT BANG-WARD gave a house, and ground of it, for ever, called God's Providence.

Mrs. SUSAN WILLIAMS gave £40 towards Alms-houses.

Mrs. FRANCES ROTHWELL gave £100 to the poor.

Mrs. JOYCE HOWLETT gave £100 to buy freehold, 13s. 4d. of which, yearly, for ever, for a sermon, and the rest to the poor.

Mr. ANDREW DANDY gave a house at the Mill, to pay five poor widows, each..... 20 0 0

Mr. JOHN WRIGHT gave for two sermons, yearly, and for cloth for the poor, for ever..... 14 0 0
And for teaching seven poor children for

ever 3 0 0

And for bread for the poor for ever 3 0 0

Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS gave for bread for ever.. 2 12 0

A Gift from the Company of Leather-sellers for ever..... 0 6 8

Mr. JOHN SAMUEL gave £50, the profits for bread, for ever 2 10 0

Mr. JOSIAH BACON gave £150 to buy free land, the rents for bread, for ever; and £700 to buy free land, and to build a Free-school, and a house for the master thereof, for maintaining the said school, and the master and usher for ever..... 150 0 0

Mr. GEORGE WHEELEY gave £78 : 14 : 9, now made £80, the profits for ever to put poor boys apprentice.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR gave £100, now made £130, the profits for ever to poor housekeepers.

Mrs. REBECCA CARYS gave £15, the profits for bread for ever.

Mrs. WINIFRED ELLWOOD gave two brass branches for eighteen lights, and the fine metal front of the organ.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNT gave a silver plate for to collect the offerings in at the communion.

Mr. DAVID APSEY gave £100, the interest for a sermon, and bread for the poor for ever.

Mrs. MARY PARKER, widow, by her will, proved at Doctor's Commons, the 26th March, 1750, gave, to the poor of this parish, a moiety of the neat produce of one of the corn-meter's places of the city of London, during the term of her lease, which expires 1st Dec. 1762.

Mr. MARK WHITCOMB gave to the poor 21 0 0

Mr. EDWARD EVITT (Purser of the *Phynx* sloop-of-war) gave to the poor of this parish 15 7 0

BERMONDSEY SPA.

A well-known place of entertainment in this parish, so called Bermondsey Spa, from some waters of a chalybeate nature discovered there about the year 1770. The late Mr. Thomas Keyse had a few years before opened his premises as a place for tea-drinking, and exhibited a collection of drawings, the productions of his own pencil, which as the works of a self-taught artist possessed considerable merit. About 1780 he procured a license for musical entertainments, after the manner of Vauxhall, and for several years his gardens were open every evening in the summer season. Fireworks were occasionally exhibited, and at certain times in the course of the year was exhibited an

excellent representation of the seige of Gibraltar, consisting of fireworks and transparencies, the whole contrived by the proprietor of the gardens, who possessed considerable mechanical abilities. The height of the rock was about fifty feet, the length two hundred, and the whole apparatus covered about four acres. Mr. Keyse died in 1800, when his pictures were sold by auction. The gardens were shut up about the year 1805, and the site has since been built upon.¹

BERMONDSEY LOYAL VOLUNTEERS.

Whilst the French Revolution was in progress, the inhabitants of this parish formed themselves into a Military Association, for the defence of their families and country against invasion, rebellion, or riot, under the following engagement:—

“ We, the undersigned, do agree to form ourselves into a Military Association, under the name of the Loyal Bermondsey Volunteers, as soon as commissions can be procured for officers (to be chosen from among ourselves for that purpose), by whom only we are to be commanded, unless in case of actual Invasion, Rebellion, or Riot, when it is in the power of his Majesty to place the corps under the command of any superior, or commanding officer of any other corps, to whom it may be attached, to do duty in this parish, or in the adjoining parishes of Rotherhithe and Newington, the Borough of Southwark and its liberties, and in no

¹ Lyson's Environs of London.

case to march further; that we will furnish ourselves with an uniform-dress, arms, and accoutrements, and serve without pay or emolument; and that we will abide by all such articles as a majority shall hereafter adopt, provided they do not alter this original engagement."

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL OF EASE.

The great increase of buildings in this parish within the last ten years rendered the erection of a place of worship in connexion with the Established Church of great importance. An excellent site was obtained, and the Commissioners for erecting new Churches and Chapels having made a handsome grant, the building proceeded with considerable rapidity, and was consecrated in May 1829. It is situated in the centre of an extensive burial ground in the Spa Road. This spacious and elegant building of brick and stone, is one of the handsomest structures built by the Church Commissioners. The basement is disposed into a series of arched catacombs, extending beneath the ground-floor and the portico. The chapel consists of a nave and side aisles, a chancel and vestibule. The west front has a portico in the centre, composed of four Ionic columns, surmounted by an entablature and pediment; in the wall behind are the entrances to the building. The steeple, which rises from the centre of this front, is square, and is made in height into four portions; the first is ornamented with coupled antæ at the angles, and has a window



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ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL OF EASE.

in each face; it is surmounted with an entablature, and at the angles are enriched acroteriæ; the second story is composed of sixteen Ionic columns, disposed in four groups at the angles of the plan, the intercolumniations being open; the succeeding story has four pilaster buttresses disposed in the same manner; this story and the last are crowned with entablatures having cinerary urns and vases above the angles; a square pedestal surmounted by a swelling column, crowned with a vane in the form of a dragon, completes the erection, the whole structure being lofty in its proportions and elegant in the design. The flanks have a range of lofty windows in the aisles, formed after the Grecian examples, in the shape of a truncated pyramid, and in the clerestory a series of segment arched-windows; the walls of the aisles are finished with an entablature, and the angles are guarded by antæ; a plain cornice and parapet finish the clerestory; the east end is made into three divisions corresponding with the nave and aisles, and has no central window. The interior is divided longitudinally, by a range of Ionic columns raised on pedestals on each side of the building; on the pedestals are sustained the galleries of the aisles, and on the columns the entablature of the order surmounted by an attic, which contains the clerestory windows; the ceiling is horizontal and richly pannelled; the ends of the central division are formed into spacious niches with arched ceilings; the western contains the organ, and the eastern

the altar ; the screen bears the usual inscriptions, and has a dove in an irradiation in the centre. The pulpit and reading desk are situated at a short distance from the altar rails. The organ, which is a powerful instrument, was built by Bishop, of Lisson Grove. The architect was James Savage, Esq. It was built partly by the Commissioners for building new Churches, and partly by a rate levied on the parish ; the contract for the building amounted to £21,412 : 19 : 5. It is calculated to contain 900 persons in pews, and 980 in free-seats, the whole accommodation being for 1880 persons. The first stone was laid on the 21st February, 1827, with the usual ceremonies, by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the parishioners, and the Chapel was consecrated on 7th of May, 1829, by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, who preached on the occasion from Ezekiel, 33 chap. 31 and 32 verses, before a crowded auditory.

The Rev. John Evans, M.A. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was appointed the first minister in 1829, and resigned 21st June, 1840. A piece of plate was presented to him by the parishioners on his resignation, bearing the following Inscription :

Presented
To the Rev. John Evans, A.M.
on retiring from the Ministry of St. James's, Bermondsey,
by numerous Friends,
In testimony and in affectionate remembrance of the
Fidelity with which for eleven years

He discharged the duties of his sacred office,
 Whereby he gained the esteem and respect
 Of all classes of the Parishioners,
 August, 1840.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A.
 the present minister.

**The following Inscriptions are in this Chapel:
 on a marble tablet on the north side of the Communion Table—**

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 William George Watts,
 late of this Parish.

A faithful friend and a most affectionate husband.
 His widow deeply deplored her loss,
 has caused this tablet to be erected
 as the last testimony of her love.

He died at Margate,
 universally esteemed and justly lamented,
 on the 11th June, 1836, aged 67.
 His remains are deposited in the vault
 of this Church.

On the South side of the Communion Table—

In Memory of
 Thomas Keeton,
 of Jamaica Row, Bermondsey,
 who departed this life
 June 11th, 1837, aged 52 years.

Also Ann, wife of the above,
 who died at Milton, in Kent,
 July 12th, 1832.

Also Maria Anne, daughter of the above,
who died June 7th, 1830, aged 21 years.

Also George William, son of the above,
who was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting
of a boat off
East Lane Stairs, Bermondsey,
on the 1st July, 1833,
aged 21 years.

Also Martha Fuller Drew,
daughter of the above Thomas and Ann Keeton,
who died June 18th, 1837,
aged 30 years.

On a tablet beneath the former—

Sacred
to the Memory of
Richard King Watts,
late of this parish,
whom the Almighty was pleased to take
from his sorrowing family on the 4th August, 1836,
in the 69th year of his age.
His whole life beautifully exemplified
every conjugal and paternal duty;
and to commemorate his sterling worth,
this tribute of affection is erected
by his bereaved widow and family.
His remains are deposited in the vault of this Church.

On a white marble tablet, within the Communion rails, on the north side of the Table—

In the Crypt beneath this Chancel slumber the
mortal remains of
Elizabeth,

there to rest until summoned by the voice of
the archangel and the trump of God,
to rise and put on immortality
with the rest of the dead in Christ.

By Baptism ; by Holy Communion ;
By the grace of God conveyed thereby ;
And by faith which worketh by love—
She was, and is, a member of Christ,
The Child of God,
And an inheritor of the
Kingdom of Heaven.

She was the early orphaned daughter of
Robert Ridley, of Demerara, Esquire,
And of Martha his wife,
and was the faithful, beloved, affectionate,
and lamented wife of
The Reverend Henry Mackenzie, M.A.
of Pembroke College, Oxford ;
Perpetual Curate of this Church.

She entered on her rest after a pilgrimage of
31 years duration, on Sunday, the 22nd of November,
A.D. 1840.

NATIONAL AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

These schools were established about the year 1712 ; twenty-eight boys were admitted.

The girls' school was established, and twenty girls admitted, on the 4th of July, 1722.

Mr. Nathaniel Ford, sen. and Mr. George Isaake, on the 5th October, 1720, gave, each of them, a silver-headed staff, for each Beadle to carry before the charity children on any public occasion.

BENEFACTIONS.

A.D.		£	s.	d.
1712	Madame Warner	21	0	0
1718	Mrs. Susan Warring.....	50	0	0
1719	Mr. Edward Hewson	5	0	0
1721	Mr. Joseph Messer	5	0	0
1721	Lady D. Green.....	10	0	0
1722	Mr. Richard Newton	5	0	0
1722	Mr. Nathaniel Smith	10	0	0
1748	Mr. S. Butler	20	0	0
1755	Mr. N. Smith, for ever, per annum....	40	0	0
1766	Mr. John Goodman	20	0	0
1766	Mr. Humphry Randall	10	0	0
1767	Mr. Edward Pyke.....	20	0	0
1776	Mrs. Mary Bullman	50	0	0
1777	Mr. Joseph Pangbourn £100, 3 per cent.			
	Bank Annuities.			
1777	Mr. John Egan.....	5	0	0
1778	Mr. Thomas Sparshott.....	7	10	0
1783	Mr. John Burnett, of St. John's, Southwark,	10	10	0
1786	Mr. John Brooke £100, 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.			
1789	Mr. Edward Dockley, per annum, for ever	2	0	0
1794	Richard Russel, Esq.	100	0	0
1799	Mr. Thomas Nicholls	100	0	0
	Five per cent. Annuities, for one boy when put apprentice, and one girl, each annually	2	10	0
1799	Mr. George Parker, late Treasurer	10	0	0
1806	Mr. William Garland, late of Walworth,	10	0	0

A.D.		£	s.	d.
1807	Mr. Thomas Godfall, late Treasurer ..	20	0	0
From 1803 to 1809	The Worshipful Company of Ironmone- gers; sundry donations	62	15	0
1809	Jacob Warner, Esq. late of this parish—a house at 213, Bermondsey Street.			
1809	James Riley, Esq. Treasurer	21	0	0
1812	Mr. Henry Blackburn	5	0	0
	Mr. Josiah Butterworth	5	0	0
	W. M. Carter, Esq.	10	0	0
	John Dabbs, Esq.	10	0	0
	William Darnell, Esq.	10	0	0
	Philip Finnimore, Esq.	10	0	0
	Henry Gaitskell, Esq.	10	0	0
	Thomas Gaitskell, Esq.	20	0	0
	Mr. John Harcourt	5	0	0
	James Hardwidge, Esq.	10	0	0
1812	Rev. Charles Hughes	20	0	0
	Mr. John Meek	5	0	0
	James Newsome, Esq.	20	0	0
	W. T. Nicholls, Esq.	5	0	0
	William Nottidge, Esq.	20	0	0
	H. Reed, Esq.	5	5	0
	Robert Rich, Esq.	10	10	0
	James Riley, Esq.	10	10	0
	Thomas Rowcross, Esq.	15	0	0
	Thomas Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
	John Undershell, Esq.	5	0	0
	Mr. Thomas Walker	20	10	0
	Mr. James Walker	15	5	0
	Messrs. R. and W. Watts	5	0	0
	Mr. John Whayman	5	0	0
	John Williams, Esq.	5	0	0
	Alexander Wright, Esq.	10	0	0
1816	Fine for an assault on Mr. Elkington ..	5	0	0

A.D.		£	s.	d.
1816	Mr. Gaitskell	5	0	0
	Mr. John Vonder Hyde	10	0	0
	Mr. Thomas Walker	10	10	0
	Mr. James Walker	5	5	0
	John and Joseph Barton	50	0	0
	Mr. Matthew Aston	50	0	0
1809 to 1820	Worshipful Company of Ironmongers ; several donations	84	5	2
	Mr. William Coleman, 3 per cent.	100	0	0
1821	John and Joseph Barton	50	0	0
1823	Mr. George Clay; a legacy	50	0	0
1824	William Pownall, Esq. a share of residue by will	252	16	7
1826	Bryan Donkin, Esq...	5	0	0
1828	William Coxon, Esq.; a legacy	210	0	0
1829	Robert Rich, Esq.; a legacy	19	19	0
1830	Thomas Gaitskell, Esq.	10	0	0
	Mr. F. Farrand	5	0	0
	George A. Musket, Esq.	5	5	0
	William Nottidge, Esq.	5	0	0
	Messrs. John and Francis Bacon.....	5	5	0
1836	Henry Gaitskell, Esq.; a legacy	18	18	0
1837	Mr. Jackson ; a fine for an assault	10	0	0
	Mrs. Rebecca Williamson ; a legacy ..	100	0	0
1839	Worshipful Company of Ironmongers ; several donations, from 1820	168	0	0
	Society of Patrons of Charity Schools ; several donations	78	5	0
	Thomas Gaitskell, Esq.; a legacy	19	19	0

The Boys School is situated in Bermondsey Square.

The Girls School, which was formerly held over

the porch of the Parish Church, was removed in the year 1830 to a new building, erected for that purpose, in the Grange Walk, by Mr. Henry Phillips, Architect.

There are, at present, in these schools 260 boys, of whom 60 are clothed; and 150 girls, of whom 40 are clothed.

In addition to the above, it is intended, forthwith, to erect another National School, capable of containing 400 children, of both sexes, for the accommodation of the lower or waterside division of the parish, and to be attached exclusively to the district and chapel of ease of St. James. Donations to a considerable amount have been already received for the purpose, and an eligible site for building given by James Roberts West, Esq., of Alscot Park, in the county of Gloucester; but a large sum is still wanting to meet the estimated cost.

BACON'S FREE SCHOOL.

In the Grange Road, on the south side, is a free-school, built of brick. In the front is a niche with a statue representing a boy, and underneath an inscription, dated 1752, and setting forth that the said building was erected in 1718 by Thomas Bacon, Esq. executor of Mr. Josiah Bacon, of London, merchant, a native of this parish, who, by his will, charged his real and personal estates with the raising of such a sum of money as should be requisite for building of a free-school in this

parish, wherein he was born ; and also of a dwelling-house to adjoin the same, for the master of the said school to dwell in ; such building, with the ground to be purchased for the same, not exceeding £700. And his trustees were to settle not more than £150 per annum for the maintenance of the school, and the payment of the master and usher. And the scholars and children that were to be admitted into the said school were to be poor children of such persons as should inhabit the parish, whose parents or friends were not able to pay for their learning ; and should be there taught, gratis, to read English, and also writing and arithmetic, to fit them for trades, or to keep merchants' books ; and that there should always be forty, and never more than sixty, scholars belonging to the school at one time. And the inheritance or legal estate, in the said school and dwelling-house, as also the £150 per annum for the maintenance thereof, were to be vested and settled in such six or eight of the principal inhabitants of the said parish, and their heirs, as should be nominated by the minister and churchwardens for the time being ; and from time to time, on the death of four or more of the trustees, others were to be nominated in the stead of the deceased, and a new settlement thereupon executed. And the testator desired and appointed that the minister, churchwardens, and other chief officers, for the time being, for ever, should be the governors of the said school, and should once, or oftener, yearly,

visit the same, and make such rules and orders for the better government thereof, as they, or the major part of them, should think fit.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

An asylum was likewise opened in the Grange Road, in the year 1792, for the reception and instruction of those born deaf and dumb, under the auspices of the late John Townsend, of Jamaica Row Chapel, and the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, then Rector of this parish, who had the happiness of seeing it supported by a numerous list of subscribers. This institution commenced with six pupils, and, in a short space of time, rapidly increased in number, many of them becoming useful members of society. The calamity, if not wholly removed, is at least mitigated, as far as human assistance can go. They were taught to write, to read articulately, and to cypher. Their first teacher was Mr. Joseph Watson, a man who appears to have been eminently qualified for such a situation. It has since been removed to the spot on which it now stands, on the south side of the Old Kent Road.

SCHOOL ON THE BRITISH SYSTEM, IN GREAT GEORGE STREET, (FOR BOYS).

This School is conducted on the Lancasterian, or, as it is now usually termed, the British System of education. It was established at the commencement of the year 1835, when it was opened

by a public meeting, at which J. I. Briscoe, Esq. then M.P. for this division of the County presided; the building was erected by subscription, assisted to the extent of one-half the cost by the Lords of the Treasury, from the grant made by Parliament towards the erection of School-houses.

In this School the Protestant principle of the right of private judgment in matters of religion is respected; for, whilst the daily instruction communicated is pre-eminently scriptural, the Holy Scriptures being the only book of a religious character from which the children are taught, who are required to attend that place of Divine worship on the Sabbath-day which their parents may prefer, yet it is open to children of all denominations in religion.

Each child pays 2d. per week; the number for whom there is accommodation is two hundred.

A School-house has lately been erected on rather an extensive scale (for educating children of Roman Catholic parents), at the back of, and adjoining to, the walls of the chapel in Parker's Row. The temporary school being held in East Lane, Bermondsey.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

The body of Dissenters called Independents have a Chapel in Jamaica Row, (commonly called Townsend's Chapel). It had been originally a congregation of Presbyterians, founded by the

celebrated James Janeway; his successor, Thomas Rosewell, was a man of some eminence, and is remarkable for being tried by Judge Jefferies, and having escaped harmless. Among the most eminent of the succeeding pastors were Thomas Mole, and Dr. Flexman. The congregation continued to be Presbyterians till Mr. Townsend became the pastor. His successor is Mr. Rose.

SOUTHWARK CHAPEL.

In Long Lane is situate a Chapel for persons belonging to Mr. Wesley's connexion, it was erected in the year 1808. It has sittings for 1000 persons, exclusive of the orchestra, in addition to 500 free sittings. The chapel is settled upon trustees. The spot on which it stands was formerly a tenter ground.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY, PARKER'S ROW, DOCKHEAD.

Owing to the dilapidated state of the Roman Catholic Chapel in East Lane, Bermondsey, the lease of which was near expiring, and could not be renewed, the Roman Catholics of this and adjoining parishes determined on building a new chapel on a much larger scale, the former one holding but 400 persons. Accordingly the Baroness de Montesquieu purchased a comfortable residence

for the pastors, and sufficient ground whereon to erect a chapel, and form a cemetery. In addition to this she gave £1500 towards the erection of the edifice; their prelate of the district, Dr. Bramston, contributed £300, and other individuals £10, £5, and £1 each. The first stone was laid on the 3rd of August, 1834, by the Roman Catholic Bishop, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Griffith, and a numerous body of the Roman Catholic Clergy. The Chapel is 104 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 70 feet high, there is spacious vaults likewise. It was built after the designs of Mr. Pugin. The above mentioned Baroness de Montesquieu is buried in the vaults under.

Several smaller places of worship belonging to the various denominations of dissenters are situate in various parts of the parish.

There is a burying-ground in Long Lane belonging to the Society of Friends, but they have no meeting-house in this parish.

There was formerly a Presbyterian Meeting in King John's Court,¹ and in New Court Yard was a Meeting-house of Presbyterians, of which Dr. Benson, well known by his *Notes and Paraphrases on St. Paul's Epistles*, and Mr. Pickard, an eminent divine also, were successively ministers, and afterwards Mr. Samuel Fancourt, who is remarkable as having been the first person who established a circulating library.² There was likewise a Muggletonian Meeting in Bermondsey Street.³

¹ Chamberlain's London. ² Lyson. ³ Chamberlain.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

A convent was built, adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel, in Parker's Row, in the year 1838, for the order of the "Sisters of Mercy." On the 12th December, 1839, the ceremony of the professions of six of the aforesaid sisters took place in the chapel adjoining. The high mass, performed by Mr. Collinwidge, was celebrated at 11 o'clock, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Griffith assisted; after which the novices were introduced; after the usual preliminaries, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Maguire, and a collection made toward the funds of the convent. When the sermon was concluded, the "profession" took place,—the novices, attired in the plenitude of worldly ornament, repeating the accustomed formula whereby they renounced the world, and dedicated themselves to works of charity. This ceremony over, they retired and assumed the sober garb of "Sisters of Mercy," and the service, consisting of antiphonies and prayers, was concluded. The assemblage of spectators was most numerous, and the collection apparently a very good one. Amongst the nuns who were clothed was the Lady Barbara Eyre (second sister of Francis Earl of Newburgh), who has been a liberal benefactress to the chapel and convent, and has taken the vows under the name of Sister Mary. The remaining nuns are Miss Ponsonby (a convert),

Sister Vincent ; Miss Conner, Sister Ursula ; Miss Laleham, Sister Xaiver ; Sister Theresa, and Sister Joseph.

ST. JAMES'S DISTRICT VISITING SOCIETY.

In addition to the several charities already mentioned in this volume, there has lately been established¹, by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, a District Visiting Society, for the purpose of visiting and relieving the sick and poor at their own habitations, and for bringing them more immediately under the eye and superintendence of their clergyman for spiritual advice, assistance, and consolation, under their various trials.

COURT LEET.

A Court Leet is said to have been formerly held in this parish. It was a Court of Record incident to an hundred, ordained for punishing encroachments, nuisances, fraudulent weights, and offences against the Crown. The Steward was the Judge : and every one, from the age of twelve to sixty years, that dwelt within the Leet, were obliged to do suit within this Court except clergymen, Jews, &c.

LEATHER MARKET.

This establishment was erected in the year 1832, by many of the principal tanners, and other inha-

¹ Latter part of 1840.

bitants of the parish, subscribing for shares of £100 each therein. The cost of the building, including the purchase of the freehold land on which it had been erected, amounted to upwards of £40,000 ; and many of the principal tanners and leather-factors have their warehouses there, and conduct the whole of their business within it.

Many of the hides are brought there for sale, and the principal portion of the sheep-skins of the metropolis are sold there.

Leadenhall market still, however, continues to be used for the like purposes.

WATERSIDE DIVISION OF THE PARISH.

The waterside division of this parish, or that part situate east of St. Saviour's-dock, and adjoining the parish of Rotherhithe, is intersected by several streams or water courses. Upon the south bank of one of these, between Mill Street and George Row, stand a number of very ancient houses called London Street; and near this a place called Jacob's Island, which is surrounded by a muddy ditch, six or eight feet deep, and fifteen or twenty wide, when the tide is in ; it was formerly called the Mill Pond, but now known as the Folly Ditch. It is a creak or inlet from the Thames, and can always be filled at high water by opening the sluices at the lead mills, from whence it derived its name. A stranger standing on one of the wooden bridges, thrown across this ditch in Mill Street, might see the inhabitants on

either side lowering from their back doors and windows, buckets and pails, in which to haul the water up. He may turn his attention from this to the houses themselves—to the old wooden galleries, common to the backs of half-a-dozen of them, with holes from which to look on the slime beneath,—windows, broken and patched, with poles thrust out on which to dry the clothes. The rooms are small, confined, and filthy. Wooden chambers thrusting themselves out above the mud and threatening to fall into it, as some of them have done; and the very foundations of the walls decaying, and shewing every indication of filth. These ornament the Folly Ditch.

In Jacob's Island the warehouses are roofless and empty,—the walls are crumbling down,—the windows are now no windows,—the doors are falling into the street,—the chimneys are blackened, but they yield no smoke; and, through losses and Chancery suits, it is made quite a desolate island indeed.

The Neckinger Ditch is an ancient water course, and was formerly navigable to Bermondsey Abbey.

The Mill of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, (which was converted into a water machine to supply the inhabitants with water,) on 31st of June, 1536, was, by the Abbot and Monks of Bermondsey, demised to John Curlew, at the annual rent of six pounds (the value of eighteen quarters of good wheat), to grind all the corn for the use of the convent, which Curlew was both to fetch and carry

home. The annual charge was computed at £2. 3s. 8d., which made the annual rent of the mill amount to £8. 3s. 8d. A seed mill was erected on its site in the year 1792.¹

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Bermondsey is a place of great trade,² particularly among the tanners, woolstaplers, &c., the former of which is carried on to a greater extent here than in any other part of the kingdom. They were incorporated here, by royal charter, in the reign of Queen Anne (as Mr. Lyson³ informs us), on the 5th of July, in the second year of her reign, under the title of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the art or mystery of Tanners, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; but it appears that this charter was of little importance.

Messrs. Christy (who are supposed to be the largest manufacturers of hats in the world) have an extensive factory, occupying two ranges of building on opposite sides of Bermondsey Street. These may be termed east and west ranges, each of which is approached by a gateway leading from the street. On entering the gateway to the east range, the first object seen at the end of a long avenue is a lofty chimney connected with the steam-engine, and rising to the height of 160 feet,

¹ Manning.

² It is generally supposed that there is a greater variety of trades and manufactures carried on in this parish than in any one parish besides throughout the kingdom.

³ Lyson's Environs of London.

and into which is turned the smoke from the steam-engine as well as from narrow fire places. Over the gateway is a range of warehouses for wool and other articles ; from thence, proceeding onwards, is seen, on the left, a pile of buildings occupied by cloth cap makers, hat trimmers, and packers. On the right of the same avenue is another range of buildings, consisting of a fire-proof varnish store-room, silk hat workshops, and shops wherein the early stages of beaver hatting are carried on. At the left of the great chimney is a building wherein common black, glazed, or japanned hats are made ; and near it is an arch-way leading northward to another avenue surrounded by buildings. These consist of a turner's shop, where blocks for shaping hats are made ; a shellac store, where the lac is bruised, ground, and prepared for use ; a blacksmith's shop, for the repair of ironwork used in various parts of the factory ; a saw mill and sawing room, where machine-worked saws cut up timbers into boards for packing-cases required in the export department ; a logwood warehouse, wherein a powerful machine cuts the logs into fine shreads ; a fur room, in which the beaver and other furs are cut from the skins by machinery ; rooms wherein the coarse hairs are pulled from the skins ; the steam-engine, with its boiler, furnace, &c. ; a carding-room for disentangling the locks and fibres of wool ; a blowing-room for separating two qualities of beaver, fur, or hair ; together with various warehouses, store-rooms, carpenters' shops, timber-

yard, &c. This brings us to the northern extremity of the range; on returning from which we pass wool warehouses, and sorting rooms, wool and fur washing houses, stoving-rooms, fur hat workshops, picking rooms, clerks' offices, &c. Crossing Bermondsey Street, to the western range, we find a beaver store-room, the dye-house, stoving-rooms, shaping and finishing rooms, &c.; the whole being, however, much less extensive than the eastern range. They likewise weave their own plush for silk hats at a factory in Lancashire. The number of persons employed at their factory in Bermondsey Street is about five hundred, and out of these there is not far short of two hundred females, whose earnings vary from eight to fourteen shillings per week.

There are chemical works in Great George Street belonging to Messrs. Davy and Mackmurdo, which are conducted entirely by steam.

Several of the tanners and leather-dressers, in an extensive way of business, have likewise had steam engines erected on their premises.

There are also a glue manufactory, and paper mills, in the Blue Anchor Road. Several curriers and kid leather-dressers occupying spacious premises. A turpentine manufactory, in the Spa Road, belonging to Messrs. Flockton; and several others of smaller note.

The waterside division of this parish is occupied principally by ropemakers, anchorsmiths, boat-builders, coopers, granary keepers, and others

employed in making various articles used in the navy; and there are two small docks for ships. There are likewise several paper and lead mills in Bermondsey Wall. Calico printing and dying were formerly carried on here, as also the manufacture of pins and needles. A brewery was established here by Mr. Fendall, and afterwards carried on by Mr. Gibson till about the year 1772, when the ground he occupied was let to build on.

A manufacture of paper from straw was begun some years back at the Neckinger, but it did not succeed, and at present it is occupied by Messrs. Bevington, leather-dressers.

The following is a list of Tokens issued by different tradesmen of this parish during the seventeenth century.¹

Ob. George Cave, Stonebridg.

R. In Barneby Street, G. C. A.

Ob. Sarah Averil, at the (Sun)

R. in Barneby Street, 1667, her halfpenny.

Ob. Richard Graves, (two Brewers supporting a cask)

R. in Barnby Street, R. G. A.

Ob. Elizabeth Hopton,

R. in Barnby Streete. E. H.

Ob. Richard Melton in (Cross Keys in the centre)

R. Barnibe Streete. R. M. A.

Ob. John Stevens, in Barnaby's I. s A. 1666.

R. Street, in Southwarke, his halfpenny.

¹ The right of making these tokens was given by patent to individuals, who, at times, made a very great profit by them; the intrinsic value of them being not equal to their nominal value. The patentees, however, pledged themselves to take them back for something less than their nominal value; but it is supposed that they were never returned to them in any great quantities.

- Ob.* R. s. M. in Barnabe Streete,
R. at the Shuger Loffe.
Ob. W. t. A. at the White Swan, (the Swan in the centre)
R. in Barnabey Street.
Ob. William Wallis, in (a Wheatsheaf in the centre)
R. Barnabe St., Southwark, Mealman.
Ob. John Skinner,
R. in Bermonsey Street, his halfpeny.
Ob. L. E., his halfepeny, at (1668)
R. y^e Docke Head Brewhouse, in Southwarke.
Ob. Thomas Price, the Red Cowe,
R. at y^e Graynge, in Southwark, his halfpeny.
Ob. John Preston, his halfpeny, at the Essex (I. P. A.)
R. Arms, in Jacob Street, (1668.)
Ob. John Holmes, Silk Weaver, (a Shuttle)
R. in Long Lane, in Southwark, his halfpeny.
Ob. Ben Bates, in Snowe's
R. Fields, Southwarke, his halfpeny.
Ob. Will West Starr,
R. Corner, Southwark. W. w. A.

The following were likewise issued between 1796 and 1812.

- Ob.* South view of a church—St. Mary Magdalens, Bermonsey. Built 1680. Jacobs.
R. A cypher, “P. S. Co. 1797,” in a circle. Dedicated to collectors of medals and coins.
Ob. An ancient building—Bermondsey Priory. Jacobs.
R. The same as the last.
Ob. Two keys and T. T.—Bermondsey Spa Gardens.
R. Two trumpets and a French horn, 1789. Skidmore, Holborn, London.
Ob. J. Keys, Bermondsey Spa Gardens.
R. The same as the last.
Ob. Two keys and T. T.—Bermondsey Spa Gardens.
R. T. Keys, Bermondsey Spa Gardens, 1796.

POOR LAWS, &c.

31st George II, A. D. 1757. Under an Act of Parliament of this date the affairs of the parish, as regarding the management of the poor, were placed in a certain number of inhabitants, chosen in Vestry, and called Governors and Directors, and which continued until the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, of 4th and 5th William IV, cap. 76 (1834), when the poor were placed under a Board of Guardians, consisting of eighteen inhabitants, and which still continues. A spacious and commodious workhouse, situate in Russel Street, on the ground originally in Fife-foot Lane, was erected in the year 1791. The average number of poor, at present in the workhouse, is 472—all adults. There are, in addition, upwards of 200 children at Merton, in Surrey.

PAVING AND LIGHTING ACTS.

The paving and lighting are managed by several Boards of Commissioners, having the care of districts, of which parts of the parish have, from time to time (as they became populous), been taken as portions. Thus Bermondsey Street, and several of the streets issuing out of it, are parts of the East Division of Southwark, as regards lighting, paving, and improving. Long Lane forms a separate district, under another Act of Parliament, for paving and lighting. The waterside division of the parish has also a separate Act of Parliament

for their purposes. The Grange Road, and parts adjacent, has also a separate Act for lighting and cleansing. And the Bermondsey New Road forms part of the Kent Road Trust for these purposes.

In 22nd George II, A. D. 1749, an Act of Parliament was passed for the recovery of debts not exceeding the value of 40s., within the several parishes in the borough of Southwark, and the parishes of St. Saviour, Newington, Bermondsey, Christchurch, Lambeth, and Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, whereby it was provided that, out of the most substantial and discreet persons residing in their respective parishes, 132 Commissioners should be annually elected on the Tuesday after Easter, in the several Vestries, (viz. for St. Olave's 12,—St. John's 12,—St. George's 12,—St. Thomas's 6,—St. Saviour's 18,—St. Mary, Newington 12,—Bermondsey 18,—Christchurch 6,—Lambeth 18,—and Rotherhithe 18,) who shall be constituted a court of justice by the name of the Court of Requests for the town and borough of Southwark; and that any three or more of them should hold a Court on Tuesday and Friday in every week, for the purpose of this act, and be empowered to give judgment with costs, as shall seem to them just in law and equity.

FENDALL ESTATE.

In the year 1739 Richard Fendall, of this parish, devised his estate, near the Grange, in favour of his son Richard, his two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann, and a sister, and the descendants of the survivor. His son Richard died without issue, in the vicinity of Long Lane, in the year 1753. The whole estate subsequently passed to the daughter Elizabeth (who died in 1795) by survivorship, and one of whose two children afterwards became the wife of George Choumert, Esq. This gentleman afterwards purchased the share of his wife's sister, and thereby became interested in the intirety; the wife's moiety also, by arrangements with her, became his. He then laid out the estate for building purposes; and at his death, in 1831, it was estimated to produce a rental of £6000 per annum. Mr. Choumert had sold several parts of the estate in his life time, and, at his death, the remainder was sold by auction in one hundred and twenty-three lots to some sixty or seventy purchasers.

In January, 1839, (a century after the death of the elder Richard Fendall) a claimant to the estate appeared in the person of George Fendall, of Oxford Street, by his serving an ejectment upon William Wentworth, the occupier of a house in Great George Street, as tenant to the executors of the late Mr. James Brookman, who held the property under Mr. Barren, the freeholder. Upon this a meeting was held, and a committee formed, con-

sisting of the proprietors of the estate and owners of the property, who decided to assist the defendants in resisting this attempt to deprive them of their property. The costs of the defence have since been taxed at £291, which has been paid by the plaintiff, George Fendall.

The above George Choumert, Esq. formed George Street, beginning at the east end of Abbey Street, and running eastward to the Neckinger, at which end he placed a toll-gate, and erected a bridge over the water-course which leads to the waterside division of the parish.

The toll-gate was thrown open to the public on Saturday, May 21st, 1836, at five o'clock in the evening, the right of the toll having been bought up; and the authorities of the parish attended on the occasion with official forms and ceremonies. The removal of which has been, and will be, a great advantage to the public, not only by the road being now a public instead of a private way, and therefore properly attended to in the repairs, but the remission of a considerable tax on foot passengers and carts, very prejudicial to the trading communication of the vicinity.

POPULATION.

This parish owes its origin principally to the establishment of the Monastery here, although, as before noticed,¹ there were a great many inhabited houses at the time of the Conqueror's Survey. A

¹ See page 3.

gradual accumulation of buildings had formed an extensive village in the reign of Edward the Third.¹ The ravages of the plague appear to have been greater here² than at Lambeth, although the latter parish was more populous. In 1625 it was most fatal, the number of deaths being 1,117; twenty bodies were frequently interred in one night. In 1636 there died 203 persons of this distemper; and in 1655 the number cut off was 263.

The burials have uniformly exceeded the baptisms in a considerable proportion, which may be accounted for from the great number of Dissenters and Roman Catholics in this parish, many of whom are interred here. Notwithstanding the extreme populousness of the parish, Mr. Mason (a former Rector of this parish) has inserted with great accuracy the date of the birth of each child, as well as of its baptism, the profession of its parents, and the place of their abode. In the register of the burials the age of the parties is inserted.

Date.	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1549 to 1558	32	57
1580 to 1589	74	85
1680 to 1689	334	481
1780 to 1789	418	498
1780 to 1784	399	488
1784 to 1789	436	509
1790	450	417
1791	474	511

¹ Lewis's Topographical Dictionary.

² Lyson.

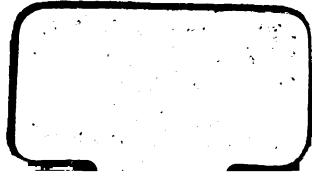
In 1739 Bermondsey contained 2,111 houses, and in 1792 the number was 3,100.

Comparative amount of the population of this parish, from the returns made to Parliament in the following years, viz.:—

	1811.	1821.	1831.
Inhabited houses	3365	4278	4918
Number of families occupying ..	5183	6715	7608
Houses building	54	51	49
Uninhabited houses	86	362	421
Families employed in agriculture	77	123	131
Ditto in trade.....	4085	5354	6060
Other families.....	1021	1238	1417
Males	8386	12125	14389
Females	10694	13110	15352
Total	19530	25235	29741

THE END.

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